

THE TIMES

Britain's trade deficit shrinks to £18m

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Key figures the best for this year

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Whitbread shires Mars, Mercury, and Sullivan starting their fortnight's holiday at a hop farm in Kent yesterday.

Photograph by David Jones

Million votes against reselection of MPs pledged by AUEW chief

By Ian Bradley

Mr Terence Duffy, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said yesterday that his union would commit its one million block votes at this year's Labour Party conference in October against the proposal to impose a mandatory reselection process on all Labour MPs before a general election.

The proposal emerged on Sunday from the Party's commission of inquiry into its organization. Speaking on BBC radio's *World At One* programme, Mr Duffy, who voted against reselection at the commission meeting, said: "I am convinced that the majority of people do not want to have a change."

Our policy-making body, the national committee, have said that they do not want to have mandatory reselection, and I believe that the recommendation of the commission will be defeated at the party conference.

But much of this fall is accounted for by poor performance in April. Overall, the volume of exports is running around the level which it recorded late last year.

The figures seem to suggest that Treasury forecasts at the time of the Budget, that Britain would have a current account deficit of £150m in the first half of the year, were too pessimistic.

In the first five months of the year, the current account deficit is estimated to have been £59m, so it would require a deficit of around £90m in June for the forecast to come true.

Even these figures overstate the extent to which Britain's external account is in the red. They include provision for substantial payments to the EEC, which will be refunded next year under the agreement reached on EEC finance.

The trading figures came as a pleasant surprise to most dealers in the Stock Market yesterday, adding fuel to an already strong start to the new account.

Investors, including the institutions, poured their money on the latest hopes of a cut in Minimum Lending Rate by mid-summer.

As a result, the FT Index closed at its high for the year, 11,11 up at 467.7—the highest level since February 28, when the index stood at 469.3, and the biggest one day rise since January 16, when it rose 13.8.

Leading industrials clearly reflected the bullish trend, with ICI up 8p at 386p, Glaxo 6p to 224p, Bowater 10p to 181p and Unilever 7p to 460p. But most activity centred on Dublin, after weekend comment, with Far Eastern interests snapping up over 3m shares.

Government securities also benefited from the latest surge in investment demand from the institutions, with the government broker selling the remainder of the new medium "cap."

Interest rates have

bounced back to

the start of which represents a

achievement by

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Financial editor, page 19

Trade tables, page 30

to vote for it this year, and the party is not by no means conceding defeat on the issue.

The outcome of the weekend meeting of the commission of inquiry will be known yesterday. The left and right wings of the party were united in describing the compromises produced as a disaster, but there was disagreement on whether they will be accepted by the party's annual conference.

The fiercest attacks from both sides of the party were directed at the proposal for an electoral college, which the commission said should elect the leader and oversee preparation of general election manifestos.

Mr Neville Sanderson, MP for Hillingdon, Hayes, and Harlington, said that it might be necessary for Labour supporters to vote for another party at the next election to ensure that the "authoritarian minority" now in control of the party did not come to power.

Equally strong condemnation came from the left: The Campaign for Labour Party Democracy described it as "a naked attempt to divest the Labour conference of its political authority and exclude rank-and-file party and trade union members permanently from control of the policy by the creation of a kind of Labour corporate state."

From the right of the party, Mr William Rodgers, shadow defence spokesman, described the college as "something of a disaster—a major shift away from the Parliamentary Labour

Leading article, page 15

Last Supper fresco cracked

Milan, June 16.—Leonardo da Vinci's most famous masterpiece, "The Last Supper", is threatened with irreparable damage by a large crack that opened in the plaster wall on which it is painted.

Signor Costanza Fattori and Signor Gisberto Martelli, government art critics, said the refectory of the Santa Maria delle Grazie monastery, where Leonardo completed the *Fresco*, in 1498, may have to be closed indefinitely for restoration work to be carried out.

The crack discovered yesterday measures six feet, six inches long and almost an inch wide at one point. It stretches from the right side of the painting to the middle of the apostle John.

They said emergency work would be started immediately to prevent lengthening of the crack into the rest of the painting and that long-term restoration of the painting would take at least two years and cost up to £500,000. —UPI

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Fish dispute threatens EEC budget pact

France and West Germany have warned Britain that without solid progress over the next month towards a solution of the EEC fisheries dispute, implementation of the British budget settlement could be delayed.

The warning came at a meeting in Luxembourg of EEC fisheries ministers called in an attempt to break the four-year

old deadlock over new rules for exploiting the Community's fish stocks and prepare the ground for agreement by the end of this year. The impetus for the meeting was given by the budget settlement, in return for which other member states extended a promise from Britain that "parallel" progress would be made on other contentious matters, such as fish.

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Test case ruling against Israel anger

The nine ambassadors of the European Community have been summoned to separate meetings in Jerusalem over the next three days with Mr Joseph Ciechanover, Director General of Israel's Foreign Ministry, at which the Israeli Government will formally rule its anger and condemnation of last week's Venice declaration by the Community on the Middle East. The meetings seem certain to increase friction between Israel and the EEC.

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Test case ruling against police

Two judges ruled in a test case that a policeman could not give himself permission to break the law. Night-time parking on the wrong side of the road is illegal except by permission of a uniformed officer, but an appeal by an officer on the ground that he had given himself permission was dismissed.

Law Report, page 9

Test case ruling against police

Johannesburg, June 16.—Nine Coloured people of mixed race, including at least three children, were wounded overnight by police opened fire after being attacked by a crowd of about 200 in the township of Noordgesig on the fourth anniversary of the Soweto riots, officials said.

Earlier in attacking Soweto, police gunfire wounded a black youth after he and another youth were said to have stolen a car and robbed the driver. A policeman died as a result of a stab wound inflicted while he was taking part in a baton charge to disperse about 300 blacks. (Nicholas Ashford writes.)

Tonight, General Mike Gelb, Commissioner of Police, announced that journalists were being banned from entering Soweto independently, although certain journalists and photographers would be allowed under police supervision.

Work boycotts by blacks were few and isolated, but shops and shebeens in black townships closed for several hours.

In Cape Town, which has been the main centre of unrest in recent weeks, it seemed for a while that calls for a work boycott were being heeded. However, after the disclosure of the death of the policeman, workers started going to work in increasing numbers.

In Soweto, the most serious incidents took place around the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church, which, in the past four years, has been the main refuge for "services" communities.

Those who died in 1976, Police used "sneeze machines" and tear gas to disperse groups gathered near the church.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, condemned what he described as the "insensitivity" of the authorities with regard to what this day means to us.

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National Oil Corporation.

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Test case ruling

HOME NEWS

Ambulancemen's leader warns the Government against basing pay offer on inflation rate guess

From Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent
Blackpool

Ambulancemen warned the Government yesterday not to push them into industrial action by an unacceptable pay offer for next year based on an unrealistic guess at the future inflation rate.

Mr Terence Mallinson, national officer of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, told the union's annual conference at Blackpool that the Government was considering setting the pay norms for next year at 10 per cent. Ambulancemen would not accept such a low increase.

"I would say to the Government that something must be done for ambulancemen which does not force them into a dispute. If you push us back to the wall, we will not be able to avoid it."

The basic pay was only £780, and that was inadequate. Last year Britain's 18,000 ambulancemen had received a total of 35.4 per cent from a pay claim and from the recommendations of the Clegg commission, and in January had received another 13 per cent, making a total increase of 48.4 per cent.

There was no mean improvement, but the union, which

represents 7,000 ambulancemen, was not complacent, he said. London was short of 600 ambulances, and 300 ambulances could not be used.

"We will be seeking to restore the ambulancemen's earnings position next January. It will not be easy, because the Government is committed to a pay policy in the private sector. The Government is taking about reducing the 13 per cent we received this year to 10 per cent next year, so we can expect virtually nothing from them."

The policy of cash limits was also attacked by Mr Eric Wilson, the president. He said that the nurses' stand against the present 14 per cent pay offer would be followed by resistance from other public sector workers. The 14 per cent pay norms were "unrealistic and unacceptable" and should be resisted, as should any statutory pay policy.

The Government's Employment Bill would worsen industrial relations in the health service, because branches would be forced to take more substantive action if their right to picket peacefully was seriously restricted. Nor would community groups be able to join in campaigns against hospital closures, because only hospital

staff would be allowed to picket.

He attacked the Government's intention of restoring the "scandalous privilege of pay beds and all the paraphernalia of private medicine within the National Health Service. "We will see once again the sickening spectacle of those with money to pay jumping the queue to claim preferential treatment at the expense of ordinary men and women who have only the NHS to rely on."

Mr Stanley Orme, opposition spokesman on social services, also attacked the reintroduction of pay beds. We must oppose private beds, even if the demand comes from the trade union movement itself. We must say it is the interest of the whole and not of the few which must be considered."

There was no more room in the health service for such a hospital as Manor House, a private trade union hospital, than for any other private hospital.

The government was robbing the public by abolishing the earnings-related unemployment supplement, because employees had been paying contributions since it was introduced in 1966. "If a private insurance company acted like this, the directors would be charged and, I hope, put in prison."

Warning on fewer jobs for young

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Fewer young people may find permanent jobs after taking part in government special employment programmes, Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, warned MPs yesterday.

Sir Richard said that about four adults out of 10 passing through the special temporary employment programme and about seven out of 10 young people passing through youth opportunities schemes found jobs when they left.

He defended that record before the House of Commons Select Committee on Public Accounts but gave warning that the proportion going into ordinary jobs from special programmes might decrease if employment prospects continued to deteriorate.

The proportion finding jobs after youth programmes was higher than it seemed, since a further 10 per cent won a permanent training place and could therefore be said to have successfully passed out of the scheme.

Sir Richard said that the 80 per cent success rate among those on youth programmes was "not a bad result".

He added: "I think these figures are going to be difficult to hold at that level in current market conditions. I have some definite signs that it is becoming more difficult for young people to get jobs. While I hope these figures will again come through in the next survey, they may not."

Sir Richard was asked what improvements had been made since the 1978-79 report by the Comptroller and Auditor General that MSC internal auditors who visited 136 projects had made serious criticisms of 30 of them.

Of those, 10 were said to be in "financial difficulty" and 20 in "financial muddle".

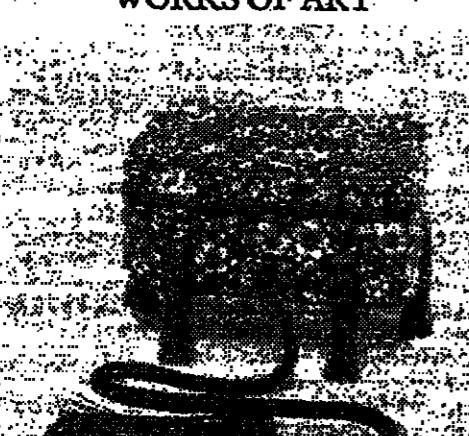
Sir Richard suggested that that proportion might be misleadingly high, since internal auditors were naturally directed towards those schemes where there might be financial difficulties.

'Archaic' gallery rule
Mr John Hunt, Conservative MP for Bromley, is to ask Mr St John Stevens, leader of the Commons, to end the "archaic" rule that forbids people taking notes in the public galleries of the Commons.

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Union feels vulnerable under Tories' Act

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The forthcoming Employment Act will render the National Graphical Association (NGA) highly vulnerable to civil actions, but the printing workers' pre-emptive "closed shop" is likely to survive virtually unscathed.

Those are the chief findings of a 6,000-word internal report on the impact of the Government's labour law reform on trade union organization in the newspaper and printing industries prepared by NGA research staff.

Experience of government attempts to restrict the operation of closed shops through the Industrial Relations Act, 1974, suggests that the legislation will have little effect on the maintenance of such arrangements.

It adds: "Between 1971 and 1974 many employers sought to 'preserve' closed shops and attempted to reduce the impact of the legislation by weeding out potential employees who displayed anti-trade union attitudes.

However, there is little an employer can do to stop existing employees who are opposed to trade unions membership seeking redress from tribunals if they are threatened with dismissal for seeking to opt out of closed shop arrangements".

The paper adds: "In future disputes, unions, in seeking to maximize the effectiveness of their action and at the same time remain within the law, will have to ascertain who the employers' first suppliers and customers are, and be able to show (convinced perhaps even Lord Denning) that the purpose of the action is directly to prevent or disrupt supplies between the employer in dispute and his supplier or customer."

One possible means of escape, suggested by some legal advisers, is that employers might be persuaded to include an express term in contracts of employment that employees will not have to undertake "black work". If that is done, the new clause will have no effect because the contract of employment will not be broken.

None the less, this provision, coupled with the provision on picketing and "acts to compel trade union membership", will render the NGA highly vulnerable to civil action against it in future

widening of the clause to protect those who object to union membership on grounds of conscience or a deeply held personal conviction "will undoubtedly lead to a flood of litigation, involving free riders and other eccentrics who, while accepting the benefits of trade unions, are unwilling to contribute to the maintenance of them".

On the issue of secondary action, the NGA document argues that the complex and legalistic formula to be adopted in industrial disputes when the legislation becomes law is "both restrictive and grossly unfair".

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Photograph by Jonathan Player
Women of the Swaminarayan Temple, north London, making garlands for the visit on Sunday of Shree Pramukh Swami, the Hindu's leader, to celebrate the Swaminarayan Hindu Mission's bicentenary.

Attorney General in talks on Julie case assets

By Stewart Tindall
Crime Reporter

Sir Michael Havers, QC, Attorney General, and Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, Director of Public Prosecutions, met yesterday to discuss their initial reactions to the Law Lords' judgment last week that assets worth more than £500,000 should not have been seized from defendants in the Operation Julie drugs case.

No undertaking was given by the DPP during the defendants' appeal that the assets would be returned if they won. Sir Michael and Sir Thomas face both the difficulty of handing back the assets and ways of blocking the loophole created in the law by the judgment.

Legal advisers for the defendants said after the judgment that if the assets were not returned they would sue; but yesterday the direction of their next move seemed less certain, with reports that the Inland Revenue might claim back tax.

It is not clear if the executive



Photograph by Jonathan Player
Women of the Swaminarayan Temple, north London, making garlands for the visit on Sunday of Shree Pramukh Swami, the Hindu's leader, to celebrate the Swaminarayan Hindu Mission's bicentenary.

London Transport to publish critical report

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

London Transport is to publish in full today the controversial report by PA Management Consultants, leaked sections of which are highly critical of senior LT management.

Mr Ralph Bennett, chairman of the London Transport Executive, announced the decision to publish in a letter to Sir Horace Cutler, the leader of the Greater London Council. Mr Bennett also delivered a rebuke over "public mud-slinging" about his organization.

"It is a matter of greatest regret that a board anxious to improve its own efficiency and change its style in accordance with sweeping changes it has made elsewhere in the organization should thereby risk being pilloried in public debate", Mr Bennett wrote.

"Its report was an exercise in self-analysis and any criticism it contains results from the fact that the executive



Photograph by Jonathan Player
Women of the Swaminarayan Temple, north London, making garlands for the visit on Sunday of Shree Pramukh Swami, the Hindu's leader, to celebrate the Swaminarayan Hindu Mission's bicentenary.

40 ill after pollution at Windscale

By Pearce Wright

An inquiry is being held at the British Nuclear Fuels Windscale plant, in Cumbria, into a mistake that caused polluted water to enter drinking supplies. It has led to a form of gastroenteritis among more than 100 workers.

Symptoms of diarrhoea and sickness were reported first on Friday and 40 people have been sent home.

Samples of water have been sent for analysis. Meanwhile the outbreak of illness is attributed to an error in handling water from different sources. Water taken from the river Eel to cool the Calder Hall reactor was described yesterday as heavily polluted.

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Devolution will of Ulster wide power

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The Government's proposals for power devolution in Northern Ireland will include the creation of a single legislative Chamber with responsibility over almost every important affair of state.

It is beyond doubt that the Government will not realize the fears of many local politicians by recommending some kind of advisory body in an attempt to reach a compromise between the rival ideologies.

Implicitly, the Government's forthcoming document, expected late this month or early in July, will carry an all-Ireland dimension, which is so dear to the Roman Catholics and anathema to the "Unionists"; explicitly, it will not.

Its message will be that once a devolved parliament is restored to Ulster it will be for that body to determine its future relationships with the Irish Republic.

The powers it is proposed to hand back to Northern Ireland are precisely those denied by the ill-fated 1974 executive, which was brought down by the crippling "loyalist" strike. The power-sharing concept of that executive, however, will not be attempted this time.

The Government's approach in the long-awaited consultative document will be to offer the maximum handing over of power consistent with national security. That will cover almost all matters handled by the Northern Ireland junior ministers: local finance, the environment, education, commerce, agriculture, health, roads and industry.

The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland would clearly retain overall responsibility for political and constitutional affairs, security, police and public expenditure.

The Government appears to have taken the view that local politicians generally are not interested in tinkering with the present embedded local government structure, but want mean-

Man is dead during

By Arthur O'Sullivan
Birrasham

Shops were felled during a three-hour strike yesterday at a building in Kingshurst, Birrasham, after hearing a siren inside one of the buildings burst into fire with a shotgun blast.

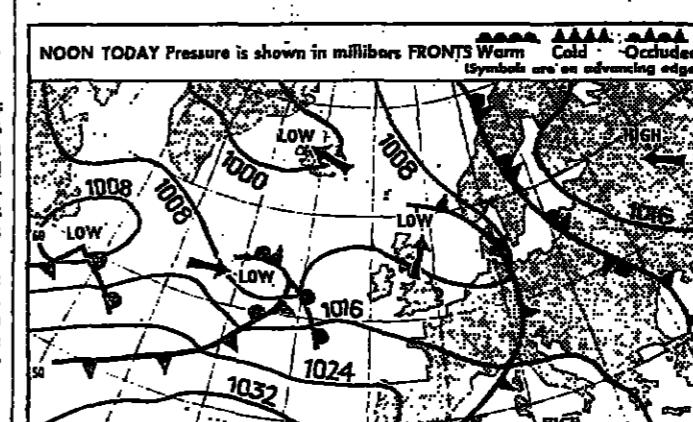
He was Mr J. Agar, 25, of Sharpham, a single man out of work, who had been sleeping in his flat.

Senior officers of Police Constable Roberts, who shot and killed a man, have been injured.

Police officers, including two constables, have been injured. Police officers, including two constables, have been injured.

The Calder Hall reactor is being restarted after being closed for four years because there was not enough capacity to store and reprocess that type of fuel.

Weather forecast and recordings





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HOME NEWS

New aviation policy will extend lives of the 'geriatric jets'

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Many airliners on the British register will be allowed to stay in service beyond their originally designed economic life limits under a new policy introduced by the Civil Aviation Authority.

Explaining the policy on what are termed in the aviation industry "geriatric jets", Mr Geoffrey Chouffet, deputy chairman of the authority, told a recent conference in London on long-life aircraft structures:

"Instead of setting arbitrary limits on the life of aging aircraft, the philosophy now is to ensure that each aircraft is subject to ever increasing scrutiny as it gets older."

"In medical terms, you could say it is a change from a crude policy of euthanasia to a more sophisticated policy of preventive medicine."

The aviation authority began an investigation into aged aircraft in 1976. In May, 1977, added point was given to the deliberations when a Boeing 707 of the British airline, Dan Air, crashed on the approach to Lusaka, Zambia, because part of the tail broke off. All six people on board were killed.

Accident investigators found that the airliner, manufactured in 1963, had made 7,200 flights with a fatigue crack in the fuselage. A survey of other airliners of the same type revealed 38 with similar cracks.

"Shortcomings in design, assessment, certification and inspection procedures were contributory factors," the report stated.

Mr Chouffet said in his paper

748.

Jubilee Hall fight political, GLC member says

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The future of the Jubilee Hall, Covent Garden, had been inflated out of all proportion from a straightforward local planning matter into a political issue, Dr Mark Patterson, chairman of the Greater London Council Covent Garden committee, said yesterday.

He accused, openly or by implication, many of those opposed to the council's activities in Covent Garden of attempting to make political capital by arguing for the hall's retention. The Royal Fine Art Commission had "exceeded their brief" in objecting to all three possible schemes for the redevelopment.

The commission had indicated from the start that it was opposed to the schemes not on architectural or aesthetic grounds but because it wanted to get into a political debate.

He would not be deterred by the combined opposition of the Labour minority on the GLC, some dissident Conservatives, Westminster and Camden coun-

cils and various national amenity societies.

The GLC would choose the winning scheme next month and would give planning permission, although there was a current licence for the use of the hall as a sports centre that did not expire until March, 1982.

"Planning decisions should not be political. I cannot accept that just because there is an election round the corner one should change one's policies."

The Covent Garden Community Association yesterday published a report accusing the GLC of lavishing millions of pounds on the restoration of the Central Market building, which is to be officially opened on Thursday, at the expense of the rest of the neighbourhood.

The report is to be submitted to the Council of Europe in an attempt to forestall an possible award to the GLC for its work in Covent Garden, which one of four British entries in the council's forthcoming Urban Renaissance Campaign.

Parole query on man in jail 23 years

From Ronald Kershaw
Leeds

A former male nurse sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering his second wife at Bradford is still in prison after 23 years and has had his latest application for parole rejected.

This has prompted Mr Kenneth Woolmer, Labour MP for Bradford and Minister in the Home Secretary, to ask Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, if he has any plans to review the Parole Board procedure to give detainees the right of access to evidence before consideration by the board and the right to be legally represented when a parole case is being reviewed.

Mr Woolmer's move comes after representations by two constituents asking him to look into the case of Mr Kenneth Barlow, who is in Kingston open prison, near Portsmouth.

Mr Barlow, aged 61, was convicted of murdering his wife at their home in Thorbury Crescent, Bradford, in 1957 by injecting her with insulin.

Mr Barlow plead not guilty to murder and still protests his innocence. In a letter to friends four years ago he wrote: "I fully accept the responsibility for Elizabeth's death, but it was not murder. It was a tragic accident."

Mr Woolmer has looked into

Men held on remand for a year, MP says

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Several prisoners have been remanded in custody for more than a year, Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, chairman of the All-Party Penal Affairs Group, said yesterday. He has written to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, calling for an urgent review of the matter.

Explaining the policy on what are termed in the aviation industry "geriatric jets", Mr Geoffrey Chouffet, deputy chairman of the authority, told a recent conference in London on long-life aircraft structures:

"Instead of setting arbitrary limits on the life of aging aircraft, the philosophy now is to ensure that each aircraft is subject to ever increasing scrutiny as it gets older."

The answer was the introduction of a structural integrity audit under which the constructor of the airliners must survey and identify all areas of the structure where fall-safe characteristics were critical, and assess the acceptable extent, rate of growth and detectability of damage.

There was also an onus on each of the aircraft operators to feed relevant information to the constructor so that the latter could be in a good position to modify techniques where necessary.

Mr Chouffet said there had been instances, because there was ignorance about the process of fatigue, where a crack had not been found until it had reached alarming proportions in spite of regular inspection.

Among the airliners on the British register that qualify to be included among the "geriatric jets" are Comets, of which only a few are in service and are to be withdrawn later this year, VC 10s, Trident 1s and early versions of the Boeing 707, BAC 1-11 and HS

748.

They believed it offered a more acceptable solution to the

more awaiting trial and 2,756 who had been convicted were awaiting sentence in prison department establishments in England and Wales. Of those awaiting trial, 130 were juveniles and 174 awaiting sentence.

Home Office estimates for 1978 are that untried prisoners spent on average about 35 days on remand in custody before conviction or a finding of not guilty and convicted unsentenced prisoners spent on average about 31 days on remand in custody before sentence.

Some members of Boards of Visitors who are increasingly concerned about prison conditions are seeking to set up an independent association. Part of the board's job is overseeing prisons on behalf of the community.

Mrs Margaret Watson, a member of the Pentonville board, said yesterday that a meeting had been arranged for next Monday with Lord Belstead, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Home Office. She and other board members wanted to talk about the aims of the proposed association. It wanted to be independent of the Home Office.

Mr John Ward, of the Holloway board, said: "We do not feel able to fulfil our role properly by being in effect handmaids of the Home Office."

At a recent meeting of Islington Fabian Society Mr Ward said he would like to sentence the architects of the new Holloway prison to a spell there so that they could experience the full horror of overcrowding.

Mc Barlow's case for parole at the request of Mr Barlow's friend, Mr Frederick Stinchfield, a part-time driver, of Stanley Terrace, Park Road, Batley. Mr Stinchfield and his wife have been campaigning for Mr Barlow's release on parole for more than 15 years.

Mr Barlow's case for parole was reviewed by a local review committee at the prison last September. It was examined by the Home Office before being passed to the Parole Board and rejected in March.

Before the decision Lord Harris of Greenwich, chairman of the Parole Board, wrote to Mr Woolmer last November: "I am afraid it is not the practice for the Parole Board to give reasons for refusing to recommend the release of a prisoner."

Later, in a letter to the Home Office, Mr Woolmer raised the question of the possibility of access by an independent representative to evidence under consideration by the Parole Board.

In January, Mr Leon Brian, Minister of State at the Home Office, wrote to Mr Woolmer: "The papers which are considered by the Parole Board in my life sentence prisoner in

Merseyside dream will come true next month

Regional report

John Chartres Liverpool

all walks of life. The Ocean Youth Club offers sea experience under sail to almost any youth or girl with a desire for adventure and a little hard living. By the time this group arrive in the Mersey they will have experienced most of the nautical difficulties encountered by sailors around the British coasts, including passing under the two Menai Strait bridges with about 20 feet to spare over the mastsheads, and negotiating the infamous whirlpool-riddled Swellies which lies in between.

Phase one of the maritime museum project is seen only as a pilot scheme and a small part of the long-term dream of Merseyside becoming an international magnet for those interested in the history of shipping. A second phase, which will cost about £13m, has reached a fairly advanced stage of planning, but it will have to be slotted into other commercial developments proposed for the whole of the South Dock area, which has lain mainly idle and has become an eyesore since mass shipping was concentrated in the new container docks and grain terminal farther down the Mersey's past maritime glories (although that may not be the right word to apply to the slave trade upon which its fortunes were really founded) will be on display in the open or under cover in a boat hall.

Lively Lady is on her way round the British coastline to

publicize the event and she is commanded by Captain Robert Campbell, a peacher in navigation at the Liverpool Riverside College, *alma mater* to many of the new Nicholson 55 ocean racer, which is about to go into service in Northern Ireland, and the club's original and much-loved gaff yawl, Duette, will be on parade, having earlier sailed around Anglesey and through the Menai Strait.

They will be crewed by 90 young people from all parts of the United Kingdom and from

Whitehall brief: Computer gave no comfort to Mr Benn or Mr Shore

Secret Treasury report on 'planned trade'

By Peter Hennessy

The need for import controls to provide a breathing space for the regeneration of British industry has all but achieved the status of a conventional wisdom on every wing of the Labour Party. The party's next election manifesto, whenever drafted, is likely to contain a section on planned trade, to use the latest euphemism for tariffs.

A working party was set up under the chairmanship of Mr (now Sir) Lawrence Airey, a deputy secretary in the Treasury's domestic economy sector who has since become Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. Its work was kept a close secret.

It is fair to predict that the Treasury will attempt in the first fortnight of the next Labour government to pour a could douche on that pledge, especially if it commits the Cabinet to general rather than selective controls for an indefinite period.

Even the merest suggestion in May-June, 1976, that the Treasury was examining import controls would have thrown the financial markets into chaos and stimulated companies to stockpile imports against the possibility of what Mr Benn's critics called a "siege economy".

Mr Lawrence's report, about 100 pages long and classified top secret, brought little comfort to Mr Benn and Mr Shore. The Treasury, using its computer model of the British economy, predicted that general import controls would produce certain retaliation against British exports by the country's leading competitors, which could be sufficiently severe to wipe out any benefits to the balance of payments and the level of unemployment.

In addition, grave doubts were expressed whether Britain could remain in the European Economic Community. It was further suggested that public expenditure cuts would still be necessary to prevent the public

sector "crowding out" the private in the period of industrial regeneration behind tariff walls.

The Treasury's trump card was its assertion that the imposition of controls would do little to solve the country's

severe liquidity difficulties in the short term. With the pound so low and international confidence so shaky, the currency would collapse and foreigners would withdraw their funds from London unless the Government froze them, an expedient acceptable only to the hard left of the Labour Party.

There were some in Whitehall



who thought the Treasury was exaggerating the level of inflation in the medium term if import controls were applied; and that Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was overdoing his use of the crowding out theory of resources.

But the section on retaliation; the EEC and, most of all, on the certainty of a liquidity crisis with the country's reserves vanishing, convinced all but a handful of the small number of ministers and civil servants privy to this most private of debates.

The feeling in Whitehall today is that the next Labour government may return to find a degree of selective import controls already in place, introduced in desperation by the present Cabinet on an ad hoc basis.

If Mr Callaghan had been reelected, the argument continues, he would by now probably have placed import ceilings on textiles and steel, and be contemplating the same for cars and light engineering products. Another crucial difference between 1976 and 1984 or 1988, or whenever the next Labour Prime Minister enters No 10, is that the position of sterling will not be the limiting factor it was four years ago. Thanks to North Sea oil, the strength of the pound is likely to be sufficient to permit a transition to a protectionist economic strategy without a collapse of the currency and the evaporation of reserves.

TV promise broken, Welsh say

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Seventy-eight people prominent in Welsh life, including the Archbishop of Wales, Dr Gwyn Williams, have sent a letter to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, stating that the Government's decision not to devote the fourth television channel to Welsh language broadcasting "is a most regrettable breach of solemn promises and an obvious way of fomenting bitterness".

The letter, which was also signed by an all-party group of 12 MPs, accuses the Government of breaking its election manifesto pledge, which was reiterated in the Queen's Speech last June. "The fourth channel policy had, in fact, bridged most of the major divisions in Welsh life and had all the appearance of settling a question that had caused no little acrimony."

Since Mr Whitelaw's announcement that Welsh language programmes will be divided between the existing channels, dozens of people have refused to pay their licence fees. Mr Gwyn Williams, President of Plaid Cymru, has stated that he will begin in October a hunger strike "until death" unless the policy is changed.

In his view, the television issue was indicative of the way Wales was regarded by the Government. "They take it for granted that there is no spirit here that they can do what they like, that they can write off. We are determined to show that that they cannot."

Protesters believe that television has done more to destroy the Welsh language than any other factor. The letter adds: "The Government should show substance in this matter the view of the vast majority of Welsh people, powerfully and lucidly expressed, is not disregarded".

Otherwise Welsh speakers would be treated as second-class citizens whose convictions were of no account, even when those convictions were strongly supported by their non-Welsh-speaking countrymen.

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Two children are burnt in explosion

Two children were

injured last night with serious burns after a fire in a derelict building.

The children, aged 12 and 13, were in a room above a derelict building in North Wales. The fire was started by a candle. They are

Lloyd, aged 13, of W Pardon, Hampshire, and Keys, aged 12, of East Oakley, Hampshire.

Natalie Smith, aged 12, of East Oakley, who was in the room when the fire started, was taken to hospital with burns. The fire was started by a candle. The children were

injured last night with serious burns after a fire in a derelict building in North Wales. The fire was started by a candle. The children were

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100% grants for Scottish tinkers' sites

From Our Correspondent

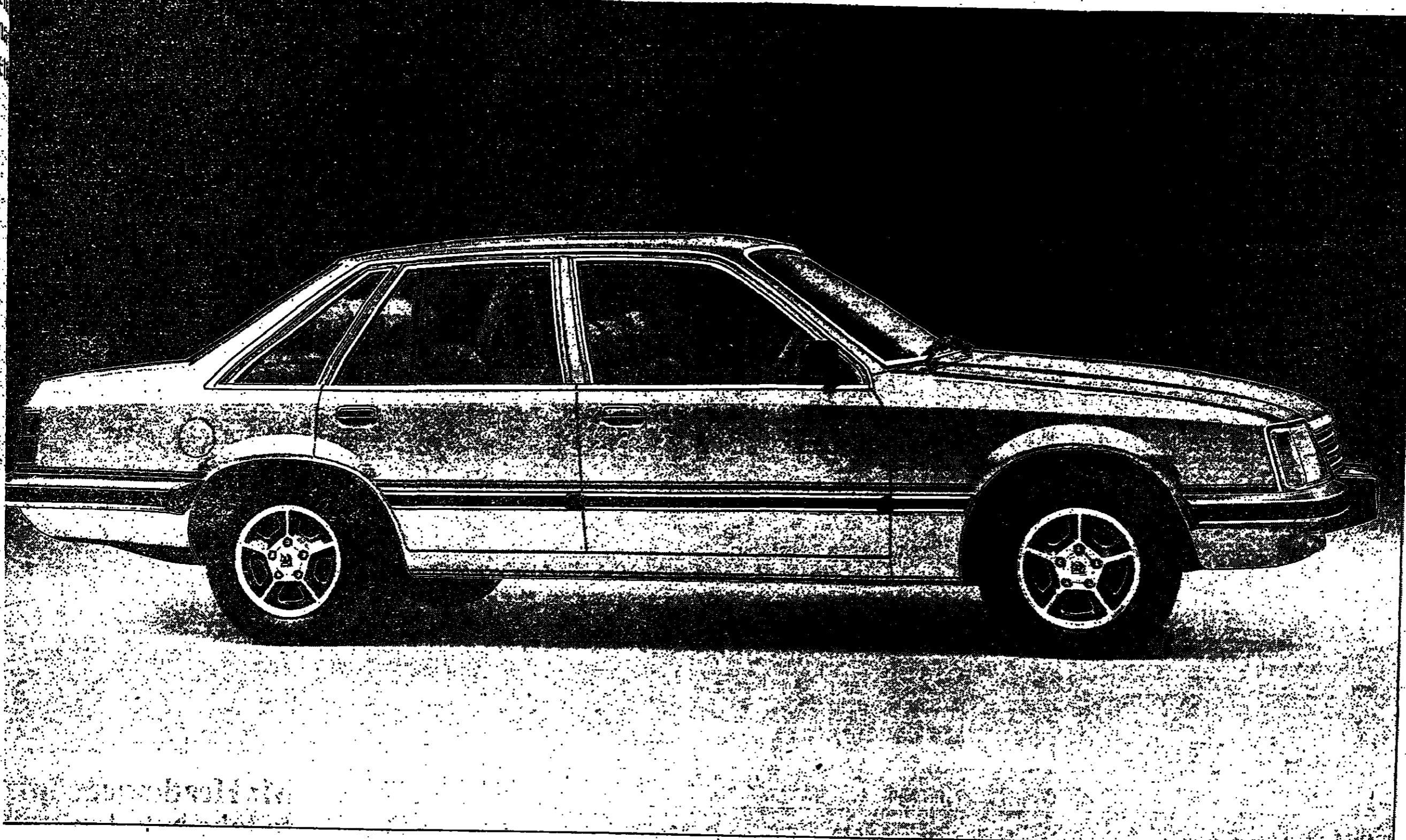
Preston

Scottish councils can get 100 per cent grants to provide sites for tinkers. The Government announced yesterday.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Under-Secretary of State for the Scottish Office, said in Edinburgh that there was now "no reason at all for any delay".

There are only four official sites for tinkers in Scotland, but two more are being built and 25 are planned.

Mr



Have you noticed how luxury, like beauty, is often only skin deep?

If you're easily seduced by thick carpets and comfy seats, there are any number of 'luxury' cars to choose from.

If, however, you believe there's more to luxury than meets the eye (or for that matter, the posterior), the list of candidates rapidly shrinks.

Two cars that bear closer scrutiny are the Vauxhall Royale Saloon and Royale Coupé. Their distinctive looks owe as much to the science of the wind tunnel as to the art of the designer.

Both cut through the air with the minimum of turbulence and, as a result, with minimal wind noise.

A tapered, sloping bonnet and, below the bumper, an air dam reduce aerodynamic lift at speed and underline

the cars' remarkable stability and impressive roadholding.

Even the door mirrors are specially contoured to deflect spray and dirt away from the side windows.

Road noise, too, is suppressed not just by layers of insulation, but by the suspension itself.

Springs and shock absorbers, for example, have been

The engine, a silky 2.8 litre 140 bhp six-cylinder unit, is additionally steadied by two diagonally positioned hydraulic dampers for further smoothness.

And automatic transmission is, of course, standard on both cars (with manual available at no additional cost).

Inside, the Royale is one of the few cars that allows the driver to achieve not just a good driving position, but the ideal one.

You can adjust the driver's seat for height, as well as for reach and rake and the steering wheel is tiltable.

As you'd also expect, the steering is powered.

Examine a Royale at your nearest Vauxhall dealer, and don't simply be seduced by the lavish specification.

You'll find it's one of the few cars where luxury is more than just a question of appearances.

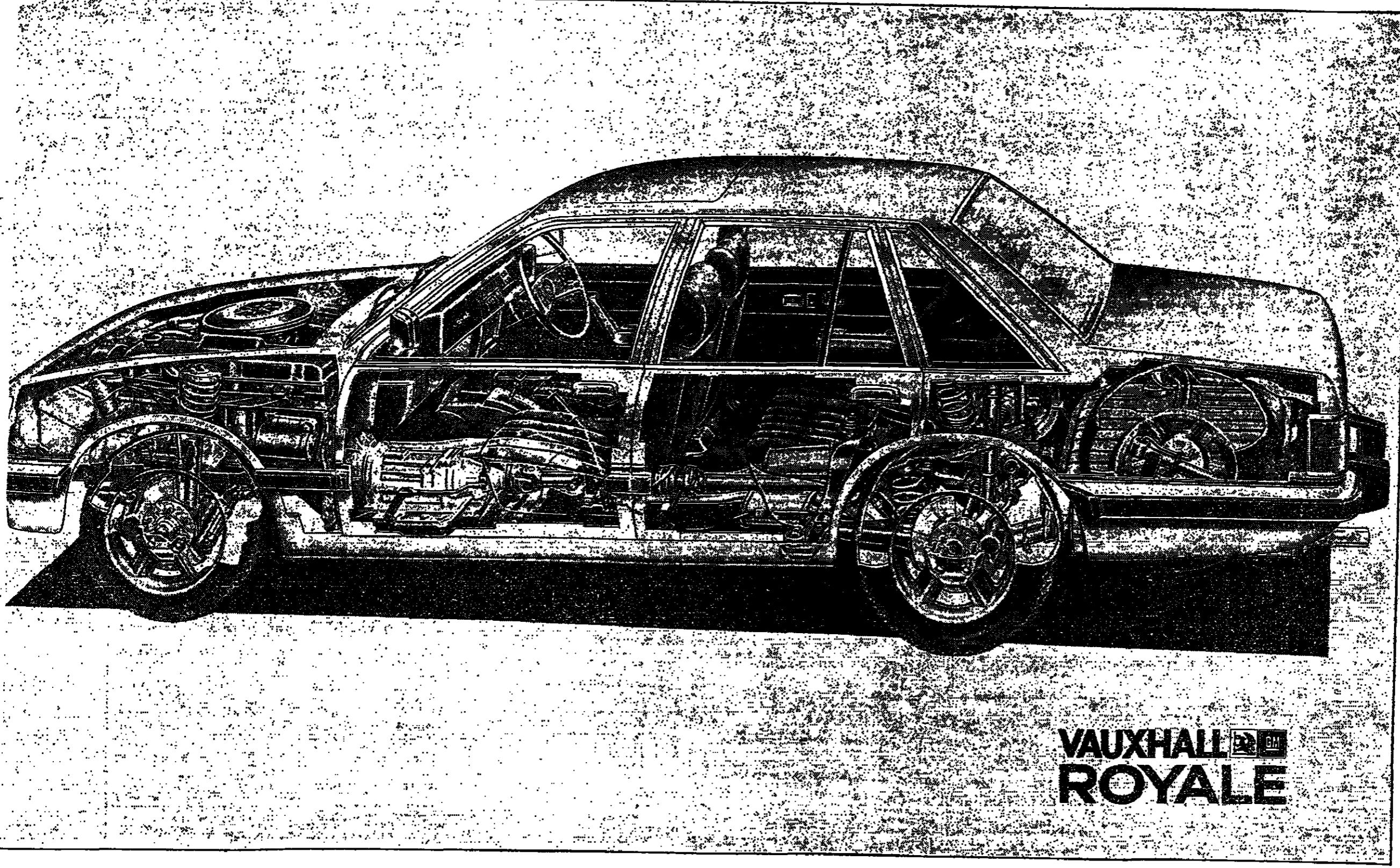
Luxury is built in, not bolted on.

mounted closer to the wheels than is customary.

They react faster and more effectively to the smallest movement and successfully iron out those irritating small bumps that can be so intrusive.

While the bodywork itself has a natural resonance too high to be excited by road vibrations.

AIR CONDITIONING IS THE ONLY OPTIONAL EXTRA AT £357. SALOON £10,524, COUPÉ £11,094. PRICES, CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS, INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT, DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA.



PARLIAMENT, June 16, 1980

Middle East move supplementary to Camp David

House of Commons
Last week's declaration on the Middle East by the European Council meeting in Venice restored the two principles which, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said the statements had been on the basis of the European position—the right of the European states in the region, including Israel, to existence and security; and justice for all the peoples, which implies the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

A comprehensive settlement required that all the parties concerned should be bound by these principles.

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C) said that beyond that the European Council decided to make contact with all the parties in order to ascertain their positions and "with respect to the principles set out in our declaration, and in the light of the result of this consultation process to determine the form which an initiative on their part (that is on the part of the Nine) might take".

The diplomatic activity which the Nine will undertake over the next few months is intended to be complementary to the Camp David process on which the United States, Egypt and Israel are still engaged.

We hope and believe that in this way the Nine can contribute to the work which will have to be done to prepare for a peace settlement in the Middle East.

Earlier, Mrs Thatcher said: "The Venice meeting was a series of general discussions between the Nine heads of government about the fundamental problems we all face within the European Community and outside. We had in mind the need to prepare a common European view which is to be held next Sunday and Monday."

All the nations of the European Community have similar problems of inflation and unemployment and a number now have an adverse balance of payments.

We were concerned that the 100 per cent increase in the price of oil over the last year could lead to a recession in the world trade.

We were therefore disturbed at the pressure for further oil price increases at the recent Algiers meeting of OPEC. Such an increase can only make worse the economic problems of the industrialised countries and give rise to intolerable burdens for the developing countries.

Christmas card warning to Russia

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, said that inquiries by the Department of Trade suggested that the trade in Russian-made Christmas cards was coming to an end in Britain.

Indeed. But I now put the USSR on notice that if the problem should persist, I shall not hesitate to use the powers of the 1968 Act.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C) had asked the minister to use his powers under the Trade Descriptions Act to require that Russian-made cards be marked with their country of origin before being offered for sale.

Mr Chapman—While welcoming the minister's reply if it will stop a country from commercially benefiting from religion when it is suppressed, it is not worth not agreeing that it would be better to pass legislation to ensure that all goods are marked with country of origin and stop this evil practice by a disreputable and agnostic country.

Mr Parkinson—The Secretary of State for Trade is preparing to make a statement.

Mr Rob Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C)—This applies to Easter cards, also. Christmas and Easter are both religious festivals in Britain.

The consumer is entitled to know the origin of what he buys. If he has conscientious objection to the persecution of the Christian religion in the producing country, he can exercise it.

Mr Parkinson—I agree.

Origin marking wanted in advertisements

If the Government's proposed legislation on origin marking did not extend to advertisements in colour supplements it might defeat the object of the exercise. Mr John Fraser, an Opposition spokesman on consumer affairs, said at question time.

The implement advertisements, he said, was a big source of gaining consumer orders.

Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, replied there were difficulties regarding advertisements and mail order catalogues as these were outside the Trades Descriptions Act.

If we become convinced that origin marking on advertisements and mail order catalogues is necessary in the consumer's interest (she said) we are in no doubt these difficulties will be overcome.

Channel tunnel would aid regional development

The overall effect of a Channel tunnel on the United Kingdom economy would be positive. Mr Richard Burke, the Commissioner responsible for transport, told Parliament.

Mr Roland Boyes (Durham, Soc) had asked during questions to the Committee about the impact of building a channel tunnel on less developed regions of the United Kingdom.

Mr Burke said the Commission had financed a study on the construction of a fixed line across the channel, which had covered the effect of such a link on regional development. The overall effect of the United Kingdom economy as a whole would be positive. It should therefore have a favourable impact on regional development.

Mr Boyes said: "In the United Kingdom, we are doubtful about the benefits the country might get from a Channel tunnel. These included trade unionists and politicians. The mood of the people was growing rapidly against this development."

Mr John Marshall (London, North, EC) said the building of a Channel tunnel was a European and a British interest. They should not leave the country to the rest of the British people and most Europeans regarded the tunnel as politically,

The European Community remains willing to enter into a dialogue with the oil producers. Having noted the budgetary settlement reached by the Commission of Ministers at the end of May, the heads of government had a useful but necessarily preliminary discussion of the need to put in hand and carry through urgently a review of the Community's financial position.

We also took the opportunity to have a first, informal, discussion about the choice of the next President of the Commission.

The European Council issued three decisions, on the Lebanon, on Afghanistan, and on the Middle East.

Those on the Lebanon and on Afghanistan reaffirmed the concern felt by the heads of government about the position in the two countries.

Mr James Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition (Cardiff, South-east, Lab)—On the general economic situation, this statement is extremely thin and inadequate.

Are we to take it that the EEC is going to the economic summit

with the view that deflation must be accepted because of the growth in oil prices and trying to involve other Arab states in that rather than coming out with new principles that will only add to the difficulties of the Middle East?

Mr Thatcher—Regarding the economy, instead of having detailed discussions on particular aspects, we spent several hours having a general discussion on all the things I have included—flation, and, of course, people were concerned with deflation, and, of course, balance of payments, and energy.

The point was made vigorously that these summit meetings were never meant to be detailed statements on a number of issues.

What the Europeans are doing by this initiative is going across much of what has been going on so far. It would be far better to involve King Hussein privately in this matter and have discussions, rather than give public declarations of this sort.

The Nine have confirmed their belief that a solution to the conflict in the Middle East will be possible only if the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are given effect. The creation of an independent state has gone

in fact which will take into account

the needs of the people.

Mr Callaghan—Does she agree with the summary of the Presidency of the proceedings of the European Council which says that there is an increasingly disturbed employment situation with many new agreements of the priority need for short-term structural measures in the context of an active employment policy?

If she does, is she going to bring forward measures to ensure there is an active employment

policy?

On the Middle East, Mrs Thatcher knows how words are studied in that area. What the European Council has done is to go further than has been done before. The 1974 statement before Camp David I do not make much of that, but it was an important step on the way.

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Photograph by John Manning

water lunch: Mrs Dorothy Graham, aged 79, outside the Health and Social Security offices at the Elephant and Castle, London, yesterday. She was taking part in a campaign against social security.

are state in danger of muddle and direction, academics say

Correspondent defined by been tickled by the development that is in danger its direction and said because of purpose, we distinguished ac- today. have published by the Institute in a series of dia- on the future- tions. Wilson, professor of Politics at Glasgow Uni- ver on poverty argues against Beveridge principle, providing social s high enough to assist a small al cases. real terms had more than twice as less selective st poor people standard of living, very few ery today if

RUC men get life sentence for revenge murder

Two RUC police officers, Sergeant John Weir, aged 29, and Constable William John McCaughey, aged 29, were yesterday sentenced at Belfast Crown Court to life imprisonment for the revenge murder of Mr William Strathern, aged 39, a grocer.

The Lord Chief Justice, Sir Robert Lowry, told Sergeant Weir that he had tarnished the reputation of the police, and told Constable McCaughey, four times commended for bravery: "Your reaction, though understandable, was naturally inexcusable."

Sergeant Weir told police that Constable McCaughey got the idea of killing Mr Strathern in revenge for the murder of a policeman in the area.

In an alleged statement read out in court Sergeant Weir said that Constable McCaughey suggested that they went to Aghoosh to do a man, and told him to go to a pub to meet a friend who would help them. Sergeant Weir had previously challenged that statement, saying it was produced as a result of ill treatment. But it was admitted in evidence last month by the judge.

Sergeant Weir said they went to see a man called Jackson in Lurgan whom he knew to be suspected of being a top man

in the Ulster Volunteer Force. Constable McCaughey suggested to Mr Jackson that something should be done for the shooting of policemen. He had claimed that Mr Strathern had kept some stuff for the IRA.

Sergeant Weir said that Constable McCaughey asked Mr Jackson if it would be right to use a "clear 45" if he had, and it was agreed that Constable McCaughey would bring the gun to a rendezvous.

Mr Strathern was shot on April 19 three years ago.

The judge said: "This is a case in which the major offence was the murder of Mr Strathern, against whom I think it should be repeated the evidence indicates there was absolutely nothing whatsoever; and that made all the more shocking and all the more tragic that he was singled out as the victim in an act which was really an act of retribution for revenge because of other murders."

Constable McCaughey's father, Mr Alexander McCaughey, aged 60, was given a one-year suspended sentence on charges of possessing the murder weapon an air rifle withholding information. Both officers were also given 10-year concurrent sentences for possessing firearms, and Constable McCaughey

General election 1979: T. McHugh S. E. P. (SNP), 1,308. Labour majority 5,000.

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His belief in individualism, based in a working-class upbringing, in Silvertown, east London, where his father was a member of the Transport and General Workers' Union, made Mr Murphy, a law graduate, take the unusual step for a local government office of publicizing his views.

"Everyone must take individual responsibility and think through their own actions. Collectivism is simply the result of combined individualism but unfortunately for too long people have felt that it absolved them from individual responsibility. It is always the Government, the unions or some other authority who is responsible, but never the individual. People must be honest with themselves, he says, and ask whether the pay they receive is justified.

When his union's settlement was reached people were euphoric; but he had asked who was going to pay. That problem, he added, was of particular importance to public servants because in the end they had to rely on industry making profits.

"My pay rise, because I could see no expansion in productivity, was going to come out of a rate increase or by the reduction of jobs in the public sector. Is that what the union negotiators wanted?

Little saving seen in Civil Service grade cut

By Peter Hennessy

A plan to abolish the third highest rank in the Civil Service, under discussion in Whitehall, could prove "an arid academic exercise" with virtually no savings to the Exchequer, it is claimed in a draft document circulating privately inside the Association of First Division Civil Servants (FDSA).

The Civil Service Department is working on plans to shorten the Whitehall hierarchy at the suggestion of Sir Derek Rayner-John, managing director of Marks & Spencer, and the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of waste. Addition of the rank of under-secretary is one possibility.

The FDSA paper, entitled "The future of the under-secretary grade", was written by Mr Lawrence Brandes, an under-secretary who is head of the Office of Arts and Libraries.

He suggests that the policy making and coordination functions undertaken by under-secretaries would have to be redistributed upwards to deputy secretaries and downwards to assistant secretaries. Thus there would be little in the way of cost.

Mr Brandes divides the work of under-secretaries in three: "1. Standardised submissions from principals and assistant secretaries proceed to ministers un-

altered by us."

Mr Brandes believes "a less refined product" is possible provided that under-secretaries accept that assistant secretaries would need more independence, as theirs would be the grade at which the "buck stops". If deputy secretaries were expected to assume the principal role in defining under-secretaries' work, their lives would become impossible" and more of them would have to be recruited.

2. Coordination: "It is easy to write off coordination as a piece of paper-pushing, but under-secretaries accept that assistant secretaries would need more independence, as theirs would be the grade at which the "buck stops". If deputy secretaries were expected to assume the principal role in defining under-secretaries' work, their lives would become impossible" and more of them would have to be recruited.

3. Direction: An under-secretary, Mr Brandes continues, acts as a trouble-shooter and, occasionally, as a peacemaker in disputes. He is also a senior manager. "Few of these duties are avoidable."

Mr Brandes concludes that if ministers accepted that changes in working practices were necessary, the FDSA should be prepared to discuss a reduction from five to four in the number of grades at the summit of the administrative hierarchy of the service.

The five senior grades of the administrative Civil Service and their strength on April 1, 1980, are:

Permanent secretary 28

Deputy secretary 156

Under-secretary 595

Assistant secretary 1,150

Principal 4,662

Seven will fight by-election in Glasgow Central

From Ronald Faux

Seven candidates had entered papers for the Glasgow Central by-election on June 26 when nominations closed yesterday.

They are: Donald Athiroy Kean, Social Democratic Party; Anne Anderson McCurley, Conservative and Unionist; John MacKenzie, National Front; Robert McTaggart, Labour; David George Mellor, Ecology Party; Gil Paterson, Scottish National Party; and Graham Watson, Scottish Young Liberal.

The by-election was caused by the death of Mr Thomas McMullan.

General election 1979: T. McMullan (SNP), 1,357. (Con) 1,357. S. E. P. (SNP), 1,308. Labour majority 5,000.

not seem to be happening in my case."

Many people in unions were honest and good. But they tended to be overshadowed by the charlatans, the union bureaucrats, and the people for whom true unionism was a religion, he said.

The public services could provide important facilities, although it was symptomatic of the abdication of individual responsibility that many people now thought it was easier to get somebody else to do it for them: whether looking after elderly parents or young children.

People should belong to trade unions unless they had a fundamental objection. "But" democratic that society cannot be either. I do not have a fundamental disagreement with my union, but I do disagree with their policy on pay and I am prepared to stand up and for his expulsion.

Mr Ernest Baxendale, the union's district organization officer for the North West and north Wales said: "Mr Murphy questioned Niall's integrity to an extent, questioned the validity of the comparability award and made statements which were calculated to have an effect on the public reaction in a very delicate area of the economy".

Mr Murphy has 21 days from receipt of his expulsion notice to lodge an appeal.

THE TIMES TUESDAY JUNE 17 1980

WEST EUROPE

EEC partners warn Britain that budget gains could be delayed if fisheries dispute is not resolved

From Michael Hornsby

Brussels, June 16

Britain was warned here

today by France and West Germany, that without solid

progress over the next month

towards a solution of the EEC

fisheries dispute, the imple-

mentation of the budget

settlement could be delayed.

The warning came at a meet-

ing of the EEC fisheries minis-

ters.

The impetus for the meet-

ing was given by the budg-

et settlement, in return for which

other member states

extracted a promise from Britain that a "parallel" progress would be made on other contentious

issues, such as fish.

Although in general vaguely

stated, the decision of intent

on fisheries endorsed by

Britain at the time of the budg-

et deal commits member

states "to adopt . . . the deci-

sions necessary to ensure that a common overall fisheries

policy is put into effect at the

latest on January 1, 1981.

Speaking after the meeting,

Mr Joel le Theule, the French

Fisheries Minister, said that if

the key issue of sharing out

fish catches had not been

resolved by July 21, when the

next meeting is to be held,

France might delay the legisla-

tion required to implement

Britain's budget refunds.

Herr Hans-Joerg Kohr, the

German State Secretary for

Agriculture, also emphasized

the link between the budget

and fish, though in less

specific terms than his French

colleague. Both men appeared

to have spoken more strongly

outside the meeting than during

it.

For his part, Mr Peter

Walker, the Agriculture Minis-

ter, dismissed as "absurd"

suggestions that Britain's budg-

et repayments could be threat-

ened on this catch to offset

the loss of fishing outside the

Community's 200-mile zone.

Under current rules EEC

fishermen are in principle

entitled to fish anywhere with-

in the Community's zone. Britain

is protected for the time being

against the full rigour of this

policy by transitional arrange-

ments which happened—or did not

happen—in Algeria more than

25 years ago.

Whatever the facts may have

been, it is clear that the Algerian

war is still a subject which can

be politically damaging and can

arouse the strongest passions.

The case, which is

the one which is

arousing the strongest pas-

sions, is the one in a Communist

Belfast newspaper which

quoted the local party secre-

tary, M. Jean-Marie Martin, as

criticizing M. Francois Mitter-

rand, the Socialist Party leader,

M. Edmond Maire, the Socialist

trade union leader, and M.

André Henry, the teachers'

union leader.

The three Socialists, M. Mar-

tin said, make fun

OVERSEAS

Speech by Mr Begin puts strain on Israel-EEC relations

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, June 16

Diplomatic friction between Israel and the EEC is likely to be increased this week during a series of exchanges due to take place between the ambassadors of the nine Community countries and Mr Joseph Ciechanover, the influential director-general of Israel's Foreign Ministry.

I understand that the nine envoys have been summoned to separate meetings in Jerusalem in the next three days. The Israeli Government will formally relay its bitingly-worded condemnation of last week's Venice declaration calling for the involvement of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the Middle East negotiations.

Diplomatic relations between Israel and Europe are under their greatest strain since the EEC was formed. Some European governments are known to have been greatly offended by a recent speech in which Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, implied that all European countries, with the exception of Denmark, had collaborated to some extent with the Nazis in the persecution of Jews.

An indication of the likely tone of the meetings was given by the disclosure in the Hebrew paper *Ha'aretz* that Mr Begin told his Cabinet yesterday: "We must launch a comprehensive political and information campaign in order to expose the hypocrisy and cynicism of the heads of the EEC countries."

The disclosure coincided with reports that some ministers had tried to tone down the wording of Mr Begin's speech. Mr Gideon Pardo, the Minister of Trade and Industry, reminding his colleagues of Israel's economic ties with the EEC. Ministers did succeed in preventing Mr Begin from in including a passage threatening that Israeli forces would wipe out the PLO in 24 hours, if it attacked Israel.

"Anger at the EEC has not been restricted to the Cabinet. In a leading article *Ha'aretz*,

Parliamentary report, page 5
Leading article, page 15

Arab guerrillas intercepted and killed off coast resort

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, June 16

A dinghy carrying heavily-armed Arabs towards the Israeli coast was intercepted and destroyed by a navy patrol boat early today.

Three Arabs were killed in a brief exchange of fire about a mile and a half off the coast at Achziv. The military command here said that a "terrorist hit" had been foiled. One Israeli seaman was hurt.

Some of the bloodiest attacks in Israel have been carried out by guerrillas who landed from the sea. The last landing was at Nahariya on April 22 last year when terrorists abducted a man and his daughter but were killed or captured by soldiers on the beach as they tried to escape with their hostages.

Officials here denied a Damascus report that the three men had inflicted heavy casualties in Achziv, a beach resort, before they were killed.

The officials said the boat had been ordered to stop for identification. As the Israeli craft approached a guerrilla fired a bazooka. The Israeli's returned the fire, killing the guerrillas.

The wreckage was towed to the beach. It contained an American 16mm rifle, a pistol

and a silencer and a grenade launcher.

Documents found on the

guerrillas identified them as

members of Al Fatah, the

largest of the organizations

making up the Palestine Libera-

tion Organization.

Israeli aircraft and ships

searched the sea for other

raiders and ground forces

combed coastal areas. Searches

were conducted across the bor-

der by Major Saad Haddad's

Christian militia, which is allied to Israel.

Israeli radio said this evening

that the raiders apparently

sailed from the Lebanese port

of Rashid, about 10 miles

north of the border.

It was reported that a young

woman soldier in her first week

as a radar operator spotted the

intruders.

An analyst said that there

appeared to have been a change

in guerrilla tactics. Hitherto

landings had been at night and

the raiders had tried to seize

Israeli hostages to be bartered

for guerrillas in Israeli prisons.

That failed because the Israelis

refused to negotiate.

The analyst said that the

dinghy had been heading to

wards the coast in daylight and

he speculated that the raiders

planned to shoot early bathers

and escape.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Leading article, page 6

Belgian tourist shot dead by Turkish troops

Izmir, June 16.—Turkish troops shot and killed a Belgian tourist and seized his

companion after they had sailed accidentally into a forbidden military zone, the Anatolia news agency reported today.

The two Belgians were sailing a rubber dinghy from Foca, about 25 miles north-west of Izmir on the Aegean coast, when strong winds drove them on to the island of Uzun at the mouth of the Gulf of Izmir. The island is a forbidden military zone.

The news agency identified the dead Belgian as Oliver Shackord and his companion as Jacques Pourbaix. The report did not say exactly when the incident occurred.

Farm workers killed in Zimbabwe raid

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, June 16

Three black farm labourers were murdered and three other people injured in an ambush at the weekend by what were described as terrorists at a farm in the Nyamandlovu area, near Bulawayo.

The wounded included a white farmer, who received shrapnel wounds in his right arm. One of the labourers was bayoneted and shot after he had been captured by two terrorists. The incident was reminiscent of the recent war. This time, however, there was no apparent motive.

Spike Milligan ill

Hongkong, June 16.—Spike Milligan, aged 67, the British comedian, cancelled night club appearances here after falling ill suddenly early today. He was said to be suffering from exhaustion.

Aeroflot flies in troops and equipment

Continued from page 1

independent regiments operating out of Kandahar, Bagram and Shindand.

There are now seven Soviet

motorized rifle divisions in

Afghanistan—there were only

five last February—spread over

Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif,

Kunduz, Ghazni, Jalalabad and

Polekumri on the Salang Road.

Although the United States

State Department still insists

there are only around 80,000

Soviet troops here, the total,

including supply and logistics units, must now come to more

than 110,000 men.

Another disturbing addition

to the Soviet armory has been

the arrival in Kabul of a fleet



A South African policeman beating a black demonstrator during the protests yesterday in Soweto township.

Mr Heath outlines five serious deficiencies in western policy

By Ian Bradley

The West has failed to formulate a strategy to make the economic, military and diplomatic components of its power relevant to its global interests, Mr Edward Heath said last night.

Giving the fourth Alastair

Buchan Memorial Lecture in London, he outlined five deficiencies in Western policies

and suggested how they might

be remedied.

The West's first failing, he suggested, was to equate good personal relations with the Kremlin with a stable political relationship between East and West. That view led negotiations with the Soviet Union to be strictly linked to her geopolitical conduct, so that when differences of policy arose, international relations were treated appropriately.

As a result, he said, "we have seen the suspension of the Salt II Treaty, a treaty whose ratification remains on balance in the Western interest, and we have seen a temporary but deliberate reduction in high-level communications between the superpowers. This has taken place at a time of obvious danger which is precisely the time, when they are most urgently needed."

Mr Heath said that relations with the Soviet Union should be based on the principles of identifying the extremes of

having the strength to resist

Soviet expansionism and of

negotiating to limit the

boundaries of competition, par-

ticularly in the developing

world.

The second important deficiency of Western policy, Mr Heath chose to pinpoint was its

inconsistency. He said: "As far

as concerns the Soviet Union is concerned, Western policy has oscillated between the extremes of euphoria and bellicosity. Plans for deep cuts in intercontinental nuclear weapons have given way

to the shelving of Salt II by the

United States Administration, and in some quarters to our

right rejection."

He went on: "Such unpre-

dictable behaviour may reduce

the incentives for the Soviet

Union to restrain her conduct.

This may increase the chances of blundering into war by mis-

calculation or misjudgment."

The third failing of Western

policy, he said, was that too

often economic, diplomatic and

military actions took the form

of empty posturing which re-

flected only a transitory mood.

There was a growing tendency

on the part of the United States

and other countries to threaten

military force without any

serious consideration of how

their leaders might be expected

to achieve them.

Western governments, Mr

Heath said, had oscillated be-

tween the extremes of identi-

fying themselves with the

Third World and the Atlantic

Alliance. The fourth failing of

Western policy, he said, was

that the West had failed to

achieve a clear-cut policy

on the question of the

Iranian revolution.

He outlined four ways to avoid

such a situation:

First, Europe and the United

States each needed a clear

strategy for upholding their

security; secondly, the alliance

needed to develop a clearer

idea about which were the

greatest threats to its col-

lective security; thirdly, there

should be further development

of the habit of full and dis-

creet consultation before crucial

stages of decision making to

reduce the risk of miscalcula-

tion; fourthly, the alliance

needed to increase its military

and political strength to

match that of the Soviet Union.

He concluded by saying that

the West must learn to live

with the Soviet Union and

not to be afraid of it.

He ended by saying that the

West must learn to live with

the Soviet Union and not to

be afraid of it.

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Boston doctors wearing suits surround a woman patient on the operating table in a photograph of the 1840s.

Photographs show surgical operations of 1840s

Boston, June 16.—Some of the earliest photographs ever made of hospital surgery have been discovered in a collection of long-forgotten artifacts in a vault at Massachusetts General Hospital. Two dozen old photographs, called daguerreotypes, were taken, probably in 1846 and 1847, is now called the Art Museum, Harvard.

One of the photographs de-

picts a reenactment of the world's first public demonstration of ether, held at the hospital on October 16, 1846. Two others show the use of ether in real operations.

The surgical amphitheatre where the anaesthesia pictures were taken, probably in 1846 and 1847, is now called the Ether Dome.

'Fish war' warning by Canada

From John Best
Ottawa, June 16

An unclared "fish war" between the United States and Canada has grown more serious in the past week. Mr. Mack MacGugan, the Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister, has

given a warning of a "serious risk of confrontation" between the two countries. The situation deteriorated on Thursday when Canada unilaterally raised the ground fish quotas for Canadian fishermen operating on their rich Georges Bank, a disputed area south of Nova Scotia and east of the New England state.

This action was regarded as a reprisal against the failure of the United States Senate to ratify a treaty concluded last year between the two governments, allocating shares of the Georges Bank catch in several varieties.

The treaty, which, with a companion treaty, would refer a boundary dispute in the same maritime region to international arbitration, is bottled up in the Senate foreign relations committee, with little chance of early passage.

A number of powerful New England senators, including Mr. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, are refusing to let the treaty pass without amendments intended to increase the American share of the catch. Canada rejects these amendments.

While the treaty has been going nowhere in the Senate, the American Administration has permitted its fishermen to increase their catch of scallops well above the level envisaged by the agreement.

The over-fishing of scallops by United States fishermen runs directly counter to the agreed management regime for the Georges Bank", Mr. Romeo Leblanc, the Canadian Fisheries Minister, said, in announcing the increased Canadian quotas.

Under the treaty the bulk of the scallop catch would go to Canada, while most of the cod and haddock catches would go to American fishermen.

The Canadian action was viewed with dismay in Washington. An official called it "unfortunate".

se concern at growth in mining and strumming

Reindeer" and sentimental numbers in Chinese by Hong-kong's Miss Teresa Teng are proving the most popular.

By Western standards it is still all very mild and harmless, but since ancient times music in China has been considered to have a moral and educational purpose more important than its aesthetic properties. So those concerned with the behaviour of young people are worried.

Admitting that popular music has not prevented Western countries from becoming rich and powerful, the columnist recalls that millions of people in the West are addicted to drugs, pornographic films are current, and there is much crime on the streets.

He recalls that during the Second World War, Hitler was able to invade and occupy other advanced countries because of their corrupt morals and policies of appeasement.

The concern of many solid citizens with the easing of social mores among young people is a result of the increased contacts with Western society and the overseas Chinese world.

These are seen by the leadership as vital for speeding up China's rate of economic development and blocking the further global expansion of the Soviet Union.

The commentator compared modern popular music to the "wailing of cats" and said fondness for it was as dangerous as opium and could drive people to criminal acts.

Peking calls a halt to more heavy industry

From David Bouafia
Peking, June 16

The Chinese leadership has forbidden further development of heavy industry in Peking, in order to preserve the city's environment which is already suffering from pollution and a severe shortage of accommodation.

In what is believed to be a controversial decision, the authorities today declared that Peking's importance as a centre of diplomacy, tourism, education, culture and science made it undesirable to develop further its role as a heavy industrial region.

This is in marked contrast to the Communist Party's past attitude, which was that the city's big industries were the pride of its development in the period since the Communist victory in 1949. Now it has been decided that pollution and shortage of space in the city will in future permit expansion only of light industry.

Shortages of water and coal in the Peking region have become increasingly troublesome with yearly increases in the production of steel, coke, chemicals and electric power. These industries are blamed for the pollution of waterways and the atmosphere. The situation is aggravated by the fine dust which is blown on the wind for most of the year.

Another consideration which the party is emphasizing is the importance of the growing tourist industry in terms of both China's international prestige and little chance of early passage.

A report by municipal officials acknowledges that many famous old buildings in Peking are in a state of dilapidation and near collapse through years of

neglect. Many historical sites and architectural monuments were defaced or close up during the Cultural Revolution, but are now being gradually restored and reopened.

Plans to build a cement factory near the valley of the Ming tombs have been scrapped.

The planning officials cite London as an example of a city which has failed to cope with the growth of a commuter belt and its economic centre. The pollution issue is becoming acute in Peking, though the capital is much better off in this regard than the big industrial cities of north-east China, where pollution is virtually uncontrolled.

It is estimated that in Peking nearly two million tons of untreated industrial waste water is poured every day into the city's waterways, which are of small capacity.

It is also argued that light industry is more profitable and gives quicker returns on investment than heavy industry.

The thinking behind this decision is characteristic of Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, who is known to feel that steel and other heavy industries have been greatly over-emphasized in the planning of the Chinese economy.

More forests: China planted over 8m acres of trees this spring to help to conserve water and soil, as well as to increase its timber reserves, the New China news agency reported today.

China's long-term target is not only to increase its forest area and timber reserves, but to conserve water and soil, protect farmland against sandstorms and improve the climate.

It was important at this time for all Ugandans to work together in search of a solution to the present tragedies and crises facing our country".

British troops said to have beaten refugees

Hongkong, June 16.—A Hongkong newspaper claimed today that many Chinese illegal immigrants have been savagely beaten—in some cases to death—by British Army patrols.

Military authorities here have denied the report.

The English-language paper, *The Star*, quoting unidentified villagers on the Hongkong side of the border, described the alleged beating of illegal immigrants as "a matter of course".

The paper said two villagers reported that "they saw Gurkha troops beating an illegal to death".

She took control of the unit known as Side-Party from her mother when she was 13.

The Side-Party workers supplement their normal operational earnings on non-Navy vessels by selling soft drinks to visitors.

Navy drinks to Madame Jenny Side-Party, BEM

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, June 16

Cabled congratulations from Royal Navy commanders around the world are pouring into Hongkong naval headquarters for Mrs Ng Muk-kun, popularly and affectionately known as Madam Jenny Side-Party, who was awarded the British Empire Medal (BEM) in the Queen's Birthday Honours.

For half a century, Jenny, who is 63, has headed a group of about 30 Chinese women ship painters who devotedly paint and clean all visiting Royal Navy warships without payment.

Madame Jenny, BEM, still wears a braided pigtail and baggy black trousers when strip-painting and insists that women are better painters than men who, she says, are "usually lazier".

Uruguay soldiers taught torture

From Patrick Knight
Rio de Janeiro, June 16

Classes in torture methods, including practical sessions and lasting a week, are part of an intelligence course taken by about a hundred Uruguayan officers and soldiers every year, according to Hugo Gracia, a soldier who was for three years a member of the Uruguayan Army Counter-information Service.

Señor Gracia, who admitted participating in torture sessions himself as all course members were obliged to do, has now left for asylum in Norway.

Speaking in São Paulo, Brazil, last Thursday, he said he had been one of a group of officers and soldiers who had kidnapped two Uruguayan women, said to be members of a terrorist organization, and their two young children, in Porto Alegre, southern Brazil, in November 1978.

These are seen by the leadership as vital for speeding up China's rate of economic development and blocking the further global expansion of the Soviet Union.

The commentator compared modern popular music to the "wailing of cats" and said fondness for it was as dangerous as opium and could drive people to criminal acts.

This case has never been completely clarified, but according to Señor Gracia, corroborating other statements, the kidnapping involved the co-operation of Brazilian secret police and Brazilian vehicles were used to take the Uruguayans to the frontier. Señor Gracia said that one of the women, Lilian Celiberti, was tortured immediately on arrival in Uruguay by being hooded and submerged in a tank of water.

Señor Gracia, who says he does not fear retribution from the Army, claimed that many people were still being arrested and tortured as a matter of course because it was believed within the Army that torture was necessary to extract confessions.

His own duties had involved attending football matches and being in other public places to report on people's views of the

Government. People, he said, were often arrested for complaining about the cost of living or on suspicion of being involved in trade union activities.

Señor Gracia, who is 23, said that after leaving the Army at the end of 1979 he had been unable to find a job and had crossed to Brazil with his wife and child early in May. He had got in touch with the lawyer concerned with the kidnapping case in Porto Alegre.

He said the time had come for people to speak out about the situation in Uruguay. Everybody knew about the tortures, but nobody dared speak. There had been no mention of the kidnapping case within Uruguay and Brazilian newspapers reporting it had been suppressed. The kidnapping case has caused a great deal of embarrassment in Brazil, but the policemen alleged to have been involved are still in their posts.

Law Report June 16 1980

Court of Appeal

Considerations when making orders for adoption

In re D (Minors)

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Brandon and Mr Justice Hollings
(Judgments delivered June 12)

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal against the refusal of a judge to grant an adoption order in respect of two children on a joint application by the mother and her step-father. The court held that the judge had given sufficient regard to section 10 of the Children Act, 1975, which ought to be read together with section 10(3) of the same Act, in relation to which the judge had ruled.

Section 10 provides: "In reaching a decision relating to the adoption of a child, a court or adoption agency shall have regard to all the circumstances, first considering whether it would be in the best interests of the child throughout his childhood; and shall so far as practicable ascertain the wishes and feelings of the child regarding the decision and give due consideration to his age and understanding."

Section 10(3) provides: "Where a married couple applying for adoption 'consist of a parent and step-parent of the child, the court shall dismiss the application if the step-parent is the mother and the other is the father, unless the mother has consented to the adoption." The court held that the mother had consented to the adoption.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said the appeal was made by a mother and her new husband, Mr D, against the refusal of Judge Baker to make an adoption order in respect of the mother's two sons, Mr S and S, aged 12 and 14, respectively.

The mother's first marriage ended in 1974, when the father left home. He had maintained contact with his children until Christmas, 1977, and in S's case until September, 1978. The mother's new husband, whom she married in 1976, had also been previously married. His first marriage ended in 1973, when his wife left him and had two children, a boy and a girl of roughly similar ages to the children whose adoption was sought. She had not been seen since, and her present whereabouts were unknown. Since their marriage in 1976 Mr and Mrs D had adopted two children into a single family. They were now proposing to emigrate to Australia, and it was thought desirable to seek an adoption order.

A local authority report, prepared by the local authority's social services department, was produced to the judge. Mr White, who wrote it, said that the balance of fact was against an

adoption order was a fine one. The most significant factor, in his opinion, was that the children had a clear recollection of their real father and were well aware of their step-father was a step-father. His conclusion was that an order ought not to be granted.

However, in September, 1976, the children had been changed to D by the consent of their real father. The children were not subject to an order for custody under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973, and the court should not make this possible. Both children have a proper recollection of their father. To make an adoption order is seeking to re-write history. The judge said that the two children who are not the subject of an application for adoption, Mr D's sons, S and S, that it would make Mr D a proper dad.

All the persons involved agreed that the adoption was undesirable, the only objection coming from the guardian ad litem. The difficulty arose over section 10(3) of the Children Act, 1975, which apparently had been passed over in silence by the court.

Mr Graham Pierfor, for the appellants, the children's father, said that the local authority as guardian ad litem were not represented.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the court had noticed that the section referred to in the application had been better dealt with by a joint custody order; it was not a question of whether the adoption order was to be given or not. The section gave rise to very difficult situations, and it was extremely difficult to know what the right criteria were.

The various financial provisions of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973, had not extended to the financial benefit of the mother, but where it was almost impossible to show any financial benefit from an adoption order, the court was often reduced to considering vague and general psychological issues.

It did not appear that section 3 was in the forefront in the judge's mind.

The real father had dropped out of the children's lives both physically and psychologically, and the children had to have moved into the new family of a much more properly married man. His first marriage had ended in 1973, when his wife left him and had two children, a boy and a girl of roughly similar ages to the children whose adoption was sought. She had not been seen since, and her present whereabouts were unknown. Since their marriage in 1976 Mr and Mrs D had adopted two children into a single family. They were now proposing to emigrate to Australia, and it was thought desirable to seek an adoption order.

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There was no reason why making an adoption order should prevent the children from seeing their father or grandparents, or from being adopted into a new family, whatever its legal effect.

In his Local Authority report, he had dismissed the objection that the order would diminish the cohesion of the family. No application had been made for the adoption of Mr D's children; their mother had completely disappeared, and there was no obvious objection to the making of the order.

The judge said that Mr White

had asked Mr D what the effect would be if one of the children named him and said: "You can't tell me to do that, I haven't given you our father". The judge said he accepted that such a thing was not likely, but that the court had to bear in mind that children grew up and might take advantage of some false weapon and use it on their parents.

He said: "The fact of adoption would disturb what is in existence at the moment, and there is a possibility that the adoption order could be set aside by the court, and that the court should not make this possible. Both children have a proper recollection of their father. To make an adoption

SPORT

Football

England fail through having no new orthodox winger

From Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Turin, June 16

The apostle need not look for reasons why England have not reached the European Championship final and, possibly, not even the third place play-off. An off-side decision against Belgium, a shot that hit the Italian crossbar, the loss of Francis, a defender's mistake and erratic refereeing, which is the bane of these high level tournaments. All contributed but none amounted to a better reason than 'failure to extract something extra from a team as honest, perhaps more honest, as any, and dedicated to a man.'

Coming so soon after last night's disappointment of losing by one goal to Italy here, it is no surprise that under the revealing microscope of this level competition England were found wanting.

Victory over the Italians was never more than a distant hope. Home advantage, especially on these occasions is considerable. Third place was always the most realistic target, but the competition here is set slightly in the perspective.

Although West Germany are undoubtedly becoming strong again and have discovered a fine 'play maker' as it for the occasion, in Bernd Schuster, and Italy, too, that begetting power that however on the edge of violence, violence may seem churlish. Victory over the Italians was never more than a distant hope. Home advantage, especially on these occasions is considerable. Third place was always the most realistic target, but the competition here is set slightly in the perspective.

In a similar and somewhat mysterious way, he drew his audience to the conclusion that he had been unhappy with the vigorous tackling of the Italians, which, in my view, was not as malicious as we had seen in the past although Woodcock took some very hard tackles and many blind passes.

Greenwood was convinced with the arguments that possibly England's forwards were

'just a bit too nice'.

'Our people play within the laws of the game'.

One of the more important failures of England's performance in respect to the game against Italy was in not having a player to beat a full back and reach the by-line.

Playing without a winger places responsibility for that task on the midfield men, particularly Cooper.

But here, too, England made most of the attempts and only one succeeded. Mr Greenwood did not accept the point but admitted that it was disappointing that in his time as manager no new orthodox winger had come along. So

when the game was over, he was not surprised to learn that the rare skills of Trevor Hoddle and Hilaire before having optimism for the next World Cup. But there is still time to revive confidence by reaching the third place final.

To achieve a measure of distinction over and above those accomplishments that involve coming an English team which has spirit, stamina and other traditional virtues, basically England must

beat Spain in Naples on Wednesday evening by one more goal than that evening. There is no point in worrying about such mathematical requirements when the real need is to win a match here before the long break in the International programme prior to the game with Norway in September.

The inquest at the England team's hotel on a hilltop near Asolo this morning offered a few hints on the way ahead from the chairman. The manager will no doubt dwell on the fact that while Wilkins and Sanson ('the future backbone of England') were outstanding, and Watson again showed that he was one of the best central defenders in Europe, the crucial 'they got the ball in the net and we didn't' often look like putting the ball in the net.'

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Full house of records and Nicklaus fit for more

From John Hennedy
Springfield, New Jersey,

June 16

Two visits to the United States this year have been richly rewarded. The first was the occasion of Severiano Ballesteros's spectacular victory in the Masters at Augusta, the second Jack Nicklaus's historic fourth United States Open championship yesterday, at Balmoral which brought in its train a crop of new achievements.

After living on a starvation diet for almost two years and suddenly reaping a bountiful harvest Nicklaus, now 40, might have been expected to consider leaving the table on a winning note. But he said last night that he had no intention of 'resting' because he believed that 'this old dog still has one or two more wins left in it.' Perhaps he should go, but I don't have that much

strung together a series of par figures. This brought the two of us to the crucial closing long holes, measuring 530 yards and 542 yards respectively, with Nicklaus still two strokes ahead. A repetition of Saturday's round would have carried him into a play-off on that occasion.

Japanese had finished with two birdies and Nicklaus with two

Aoki, who had clung to his man admirably without covering up his usual misfortune with the putter, had matched Nicklaus's score at the 10th without using the putter at all. A chip from the back of the green had been judged to a millimetre. He now repeated his two birdies on the 10th hole with skill and character.

In heralding Nicklaus's victory, Mr Greenwood spoke in apologetic terms, including such remarks as 'the bald fact is we have only got one point'. But the past three years have seen a great deal of progress in the art of golf, and the scores are soaring. Nevertheless, the raw material with which he is working remains much the same as that which he inherited.

The self-doubt that has assailed him in the last year or two seemed to be asserting itself during the first nine holes of the final round. The stability of the previous days was not there, especially off the tee. Once he was in a bunker and three times in the rough, where he confessed he was deeply depressing to go so long without a victory. Now he has emerged from the shadows again ready to tackle the British Open again more at Muirfield next month. He has a score to settle with Ballesteros after Lytham last year.

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Fashion

by

Prudence Glynn

Birds do it, witness the swallow; bees do it, witness the hive; and gallant officers at their ease do it. And let me say, straight away I mean making intricately patterned constructions—in the case of the gallant officers with a needle.

According to the Royal School of Needlework, an impeccable source as proved when this foundation of one of the daughters of Queen Victoria (Princess Christian) acted as the springboard for the SAS move on the Iranian Embassy a few doors up without, it seems, dropping a single stitch, men are more patient and just generally better at it.

My own meain theory is that women, mostly do embroidery as an elegant pastime to impress with a flurry of activity guests who suspect that they have spent the afternoon having a nap or their hair done, or both.

I have yet to see a man at his embroidery, at any hour of the day, so I am not in a position to advise readers just how this situation has come about.

Do they rise at dawn, or do it in the gazebo? Anyway, more and more people are doing embroidery now for whatever therapeutic, social or creative reasons, and so today I thought it would be very nice to celebrate Royal Ascot, since the Turf is so dear to her heart, with a commemoration of the 80th birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. Yes I know everyone's doing it, but naturally *The Times* is doing something very special.

That very special thing is to engage the talents of a brilliant young designer, marry it to the skill and loving craftsmanship which is the inheritance of the very best of our textile trade and serve up the result to you, the customer, in the most appropriate and digestible form.

I therefore commissioned

an entirely original tapestry design from the Royal School of Needlework which epitomizes my idea of stands suitable to advocate, plumped through a mette of spectacle cases; slippers, bell pulls in fact almost anything you care to want to embroider and came up, wait for it, with a cushion.

Does it sound a little dull?

I thought it was just very practical. Since it measures only 33 centimetres square (13in to the unmetrised) it is infinitely variable in use. It can be a cushion; it can cover a doorstop or a door pad. You could, if you really wanted to, divide it and make it into shoes or a hat.

The most important thing

is that it allows a great deal of leeway depending on your skill. The whole motif is worked in tent stitch, but the exceptional design and contrast of colours produced by Susan Skeen, who is on the design side headed by Cynthia Mitchell, and worked by Selina Winter and Wendy Hogg offers unlimited potential to the brave.

You could work any area in a different stitch, I am credibly informed, though since I have never got further than row three on my own *oeuvre*, which is supposed to be nutatches on but bushes but so far resembles nothing more than a partly bald canvas with some very off-white wool among the bushes (the cats took the subject and the wool too literally); please do not blame me if you blast off into satin stitch and waste your £16.95s.

Even if you do, all may be lost, since the Royal School could probably put it right for you. They can provide everything from a portrait of your pet to a thimble. They just worked the Longleat wall hanging and are able to prepare tennis racket covers, your Louis XV chair seat or kit out the regimental mascot.

The design of the tapestry I asked for may come as something of a surprise to loyalist admirers of the Queen Mother. But I try not to interfere with the imaginative and it seemed to me that to have a very Thirties design was much more fun. After all, she did come to the throne in 1936. Hence our Savoy Hotel corners and our lovely Vee vase to hold the flowers named for her.

To co-ordinate this incentive to sew, may I recommend a bunch of helpful books; they present not just ideas but step-by-step instructions. They are:

Soft Furnishings, Ideas and Fabrics by Designers Guild. Published by Fab Books, written by Tricia Guild, and a splendid guide to every sort of household whatnot—lamps, shades, cushions, curtains and the fiendish Dorothy bag for bits.

Trianglepoint by Sherlee Lantz, published by Andre Deutsch and guaranteed to make the novice's head swim while making the Persian Throne design. £5.95.

Canvas Embroidery by Diana Springall, £10 but well worth it if you are not to mess up the nutatches or the Happy Birthday bits. Published by Batsford.

Canvas Work Stitches by Mary Rhodes, equally a Batsford go at your sewing box costs £8.95.

To prick your fingers if not your lazy conscience further, this indefatigable publishing house presses on with *Machine Patchwork* by Muriel Higgins at £6.95 and Ms Timmins offers *Patchwork Technique and Design*. £7.95.

What a hideous price books are nowadays. I suggest that you all get together in a sewing circle and pass the copies from hand to hand. Remember that most large works of tapestry or patchwork are done by more than one; you do have to be careful, otherwise you end up quarrelling like duettists of the pedals.

But what am I saying? As an author, of course, I should recommend that you all go out and buy separate copies...

The Times Special Offer



■ Tapestry designed by the Royal School of Needlework to commemorate the Queen

Mother's 80th birthday. It depicts her flowers—

lily, rose, rhododendron, dianthus and dahlia.

Worked in tent stitch, the tapestry measures 13in square and comes complete with canvas, needle, instructions and yarns in pale blue, navy blue, moss green, white, pink, red and yellow.

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KING MATTERS WORSE

no means clear that the Party's constitution which I from the commission of a marathon weekend of implementation will ever be implemented. The final decisions lie with the party conference, which they will be determined by how the majority cast their block votes. As the principal union were in the minority over most of the key such will depend upon them to be accepted in its or as a collection of each of which deserves a second vote on its conference.

dict the outcome at this will be foolish, but it is best for the party to be best for the country. On the principal questions which mission has dealt with so method of electing the responsibility for the and whether sitting would automatically have a full reselection procedure before every election—this course would be to arrangements precisely as before the last party. This would mean that would still be elected parliamentary party, that manifesto would be determined by the parliamentary party and the National Committee together—avoids a large measure of authority in the hands of the leader—and that each MP acquire a vote of confidence in his constituency before he could fight the election. Only if he failed would there be a election procedure.

of the proposed reforms is an improvement on these arrangements. To matters worse, prolonged

constitutional wrangles would continue to divert the party from the more important task of sorting itself out for the future. Most of these changes could not be implemented until after the party conference of 1981. It is the practice for major constitutional amendments to be submitted to one conference for a vote on principle, and for the actual amendment to require a second vote the following year.

Only in the case of the proposed change for the reselection of MPs has the vote in principle already been taken. Last year's conference voted in favour of giving the NEC full responsibility for the manifesto—but what is now proposed is very different from that—and against changing the method of electing the leader. So, unless the conference were to take the improper and unforgivable course of changing the accepted practice in order to push these amendments through, the whole business would drag on until nearly the end of next year. This would have the added disadvantage of making it impossible for Mr Callaghan to retire before then without leaving his successor to be elected under the worst possible circumstances.

But though it would be much better to leave well alone, so far as these particular changes are concerned, it does not follow that all of them would represent a victory for the left. That would certainly be the case if a mandatory reselection procedure were to be introduced: the effect of this would be to make MPs more nervous of small constituency parties which can so easily be infiltrated by extremists. But it is much harder to be sure what effect the proposed electoral college would have.

The commission suggests that fifty per cent of its membership should go to the parliamentary

OPE TRIES TO HELP

sionate reactions which the Nine on the last has aroused, both in some American and in some European countries, do not seem justified by reading of the text. The have not jettisoned Council Resolution 242. contrary, it is the first of documents on which they themselves". Moreover, a specifically reaffirmed commitment to "the right to security of states in the region, Israel". All of the countries in the area, they say, "are to live in peace within recognized boundaries", must be "accepted by all those involved—including the Palestine Liberation Organization—as the basis for negotiation of a comprehensive settlement in which all the parties will play their full part".

It was already very clearly implied then that the PLO must have to be involved in such a negotiation. Now it has been made explicit. But in both cases the Nine are quite clearly stating their belief that a comprehensive settlement is only possible if all parties, including Israel and the PLO, accept certain basic principles, one of which is the right of every state in the area to exist in secure and recognized boundaries. One of those states is clearly Israel. Another might be an independent Palestine state, if that were the result of Palestinian self-determination—but this point the Nine have not yet spelled out.

The New York Times correctly diagnoses the essence of the problem as being "the agonizing tension between Israeli security and Palestinian rights", and accuses the Nine of simply asserting this to be reconcilable. That too seems unfair. What the statement does is to draw attention to the fact that it has not yet been reconciled and to call for greater efforts to reconcile it. Perhaps it can yet be reconciled through the autonomy talks being held under the Camp David agreement. That seems less and less likely, but in any case it could only happen if the atmosphere of the talks were transformed in such a way as to convince the Palestinians that they represented at least a possible route to self-determination, which is what the Egyptians continue to maintain. If the mass of Palestinians became convinced of this, the PLO would have to take account of it. If representa-

ties in liturgy

the Chaplain of Framlingham

in article and leader today 2) on the hoary question I and bad language have finally rendered me in against Common Entrance papers, to take up the student's pen, whose scripts in examining are uniformly used by the "famed" (or is it?) calf which the father parable sleep upon the bed, but disappoint we seem to have learnt that a story about the love of wayward human beings, sadness at their "sour

seen following, ever since a on the staff furnished me substantial pile of cuttings our newspaper, the match Cranmer and the Series. a, my plea is, may we be from Gallupping into hasty mass judgments. Reliance men may prove as risky in as in politics.

not told precisely what actions were which Professor's pollsters asked, yet it is noting that the wording of us is often more important ie answers they provoke. the future of Christianity in as opposed to its "cultural", may one be forgiven for whether the question, or prefer the words of the ok of Common Prayer?" is

party, and twenty-five per cent to the trade unions. There seems, remarkably enough, to have been no discussion as to how the members should actually be chosen. But given the present balance among Labour MPs and among the principal trade unions, it would not be unreasonable to expect the college that was the product of this weekend's discussions—which differs in its composition from the brainchild of the left—to have a right-wing majority.

This would depend largely upon how the representatives from the parliamentary party and the trade unions were chosen. If the assumption is correct, it would mean that in an early election the electoral college would probably choose the same successor to Mr Callaghan as the MPs by themselves would have done. But there might be a greater inclination to go for a compromise candidate in the mistaken belief that it was more important to unite the party than to present policies on the basis of which the country could be governed sensibly. There would also be the danger that any trend towards soggy leadership of the principal unions, along the lines of Mr Mostyn Evans or the Transport and General Workers, would have a magnified effect upon the party.

But the most likely immediate outcome would be an electoral college under right-wing control. For such a body to become the court of appeal for the manifesto—which is what is in effect proposed—might well be an advantage for the leader. It might well make it easier for him to resist the pressures of a left-wing NEC. So, while one would certainly not recommend the Bishop's Stortford package, one should not take it for granted that it represents the triumph for the left that some hope and others fear.

tive Palestinians did at some stage involve themselves in the talks; it would almost certainly be with the consent of the PLO.

The conflict will not be resolved simply by talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States, and the Camp David agreement does not say that it will. Indeed the Camp David agreement quite clearly calls for the involvement of other parties. But other Arab parties are not willing to involve themselves until they are given some assurances about the type of settlement envisaged. If all parties including Israel and the PLO, accept certain basic principles, one of which is the right of every state in the area to exist in secure and recognized boundaries. One of those states is clearly Israel. Another might be an independent Palestine state, if that were the result of Palestinian self-determination—but this point the Nine have not yet

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which setting is Christ made red to?"

The Church will depend upon her arrangement to the promised presence of her founder, not to any particular form of words. Once more we are in danger of confusing the Word with the words. Perception of the reality of Christ in our midst, I submit, is governed by issues of far greater weight than the language used.

We sense Christ in his Church, when we feel we belong with these people; when we begin to know them, when we are made aware of their concern and affection for us; when we feel we have a contribution to make among them; when we are moved by music and holiness—and silence.

Perhaps the Quakers are right after all: a no-word communion might in the end be best. But the point is that Christ can be apprehended alike in cathedral

Evensong; BCP on the letter; or in a common "off the cuff" on a Forestry Commission bench at adventure training camp on Arran. He breaks through the confines of both fifteenth-century prose and twentieth-century banality, wherever there are two or three who try to live out of his strength.

Human beings, and churchmen are human beings, have a huge predilection for the "red herring". Were our Church again to concentrate on finding Christ in this lost generation we should discover that the language question had ceased to vex us.

Yours sincerely,
RICHARD LAW,
Framlingham, Suffolk

Christianity and sexual ethics

From Canon G. B. Bentley

Sir, Mr Longley (article, June 9) rightly calls attention to the gap between the sexual questions that vex Christians and those that vex the world, but he seems not to appreciate the quandary in which Christian moralists find themselves.

We used to believe that the moral precepts of the Bible and Christian tradition, including those touching sexual behaviour, were simply illustrative of a natural moral law accessible to human reason and could therefore be made intelligible to the conscience of man as man. Today however there appears to be no way of making them intelligible to a society in which "fornication" and "adultery" have been almost emptied of meaning.

This is a consequence of the general acceptance of contraception. The old Christian rationale of sexual morality was based on the structure and biological function of the sexual act: as a seed-sowing operation, that act ought to be confined within marriage, which alone was capable of providing the due environment for the birth and nurture of children. But contraception has created two sexual acts, the one generative, the other sterile and of relational significance only; and no one has been able up to now to explain convincingly why the latter should not be enjoyed in other relationships beside marriage. Increasingly the aptitude for venery is being seen in common with other human aptitudes, as demanding full employment.

What is more, the link between sexual activity and seed-sowing having been ruptured, there no longer appears to be any cogent reason for limiting such activity to copulation—"the natural act", as it used to be called. If the object of the exercise is simply and solely relational, then surely whatever the parties find relationally helpful must be legitimate. The degree of "kinkiness" is a matter for mutual agreement.

The spread of these opinions in the world poses searching questions for Christians. Some apparently think that the erosion of the traditional rationale entitles us to ignore the dominical and apostolic teaching; but how can we do that without compromising our claim to the name of Christians? The choice therefore seems to lie between the Roman policy of maintaining the old rationale by rejecting contraception and discovering a new rationale that admits contraception without entailing libertinism.

But is a new rationale there to be discovered? Or must we surrender the notion that biblical sexual morality can be made intelligible to the "natural" man and set it rather as stemming from the Christian vocation to live the life of the age to come?

What is disturbing is that Christians seem to be making little sustained effort to tackle those questions. Instead we have committees and commissions toolbarely presenting reports on homosexuality while the grounds of heterosexuality remain imperfectly understood. What could be more absurd?

Yours faithfully,
G. B. BENTLEY,
8 The Cloisters,
Windsor Castle,
Berkshire.

June 9.

Wodehouse centenary

From Richard Usborne

Sir, The Pierpont Morgan Library in New York is putting on a P. G. Wodehouse Centenary Exhibition in the last three months of next year, 1981. The birthday was October 15, 1881. I have been asked to suggest and solicit the loan of possible material from England and the Continent for this exhibition. For instance, the original artwork of the Low cartoon of PGW in the series in the New Statesman in the 1930s: I can't find it. In fact, his autograph manuscript of the lyric of the song "Bill" in "Show Boat". Does it exist? For instance, the striped umbrella, the first and only trophy Wodehouse won at golf in a hotel tournament at Aiken, South Carolina, where, hitting them squarely on the meat for once, I went through a field of some of the fittest retired business men in America like a devouring flame? I believe he brought that back to England. Has it survived?

Please write and tell me if you have any Wodehouse memorabilia that you would be willing to loan to the Morgan Library if they asked you. The exhibition will probably be coming to London too.

Yours etc,

RICHARD USBORNE,

Fenton House,

Windmill Hill, NW3.

June 10.

Ruling on US hostages

From Professor Colleen G. I. A. D. Draper

Sir, In your issue of May 26 your correspondent in Amsterdam gave a "ruling" on the judgment of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, in the case USA v. Iran, delivered on May 24. Therein he stated: "In a unanimous ruling, the 15 judges of the court . . . ordered Iran to restore the embassy in Tehran to exclusive United States control and to pay compensation, the amount of which is to be determined". This is erroneous in a number of quite separate respects:

(1) The court ordered Iran "to place in the hands of the protecting power (ie, Switzerland) the premises, property, archives and documents of the United States Embassy in Tehran and of its consulates in Iran" (operative para 3 (c) of the court's decision).

(2) The payment of compensation (reparation) by Iran to the United States, as ordered by the court, was not confined to the seizure of the United States Embassy in Tehran, as suggested by your correspondent, but was in respect of the injury caused to the (United States) by the events of 4 November 1979 and what followed from these events".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A testing time for monetarism

From Professor Sir Bryan Hopkin

Sir, The foundations of belief in the present monetarist policy seem to be crumbling day by day.

Your issue of June 9 told us that Mr Terry Burns, the Government's chief economic adviser, has discovered that the workers base their wage claims not on the expected future rate of inflation but (most reprehensibly) on the actual inflation of the previous 12 months. This is not at all how they are supposed to behave in monetarist theory, where "expectations" play an essential role.

Secondly, minister are now campaigning to persuade the unions to moderate in their wage claims for the next round. If the monetarist theory worked this should not be necessary. Ministers plainly do not believe that the inherent force of their policy of monetary restraint will succeed by itself in decelerating the inflation in an acceptable time-scale.

Thirdly, Professor Hayek (June 13) now says that "monetary reform will only work if we first curb the power of the trade unions by taking away all their present legal privileges as a consequence of the present or any other government's" likely to embark on. If he is right, the present mix of policies cannot succeed; and if so, what is the justification for the hardships they are inflicting? Yours faithfully,

BRYAN HOPKIN,

Aberthorn House,

Conwy,

South Glamorgan.

June 13.

From Professor Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, Professor Hayek (June 13) does a great service by putting his finger on the basic fallacy of all monetarist thinking: by posing the right questions, not by providing the right answers.

This is what the British authorities are, in varying degrees, engaged in doing; but it is a policy of "cutting off one's nose to spite one's face".

It creates a lot of bankruptcies, unemployment and a fall in real income for the sake of bringing about not so much a fall in real rates of inflation (since the policy, through its effects on production and real wages, operates also in a perverse direction), but just to moderate the rate of expansion in the so-called "money supply".

I also agree with Professor Hayek that if we could rid of money substitutes of all kinds, (from payments by cheque to credit cards, certificates of deposit, bank notes, all debts, certificates of non-transferable and only allowing such paper money as is 100 per cent backed by and directly convertible into commodities which have a stable real cost of production and a high elasticity supply (this is obviously not true of gold, but it could be true of bricks, or even of Professor Hayek's "bundle of commodities"), and do so internationally and not just in a national context, the problem of inflation would be solved,

Yours faithfully,

NICHOLAS KALDOR,

Kings College,

Cambridge.

June 13.

Value of privilege

From Mr W. R. van Straubenzee, MP for Wokingham (Conservative)

Sir, For a second time I find myself the object of a highly personalized attack by Mr Levin (June 10). I suspect the truth is supposed to be that I would triumph under his earlier onslaught. In one sense of course it is an unequal contest: Mr. Levin has the space of an entire column. I can only reply on your letter page. Perhaps next time (if there's a next time) I could have a column too? Let me nevertheless meet him head-on:

Charge one: Parliamentary privilege is a "general scandal". Emphatically not so. It is in fact one of the very foundations of the liberties of the House of Commons. As such I should have supposed it would have been recognized by a journalist priding himself on being a liberal. It received a flat statutory confirmation after the revolution of 1688 and is to be found in the 9th article of the Bill of Rights. Mr. Levin should sit graciously to his knees and give thanks that he has the fortune to live in a country where legislators have long since won this freedom.

Charge two: That notwithstanding this general scandal, there is some convention which requires me to repeat outside with the House of Commons what nonsense. To require me would effectively destroy the very privilege which is one of our freedoms. Furthermore, it would impose on Parliament a lower standard of privilege than is enjoyed by the courts of law which interpret the laws which Parliament passes.

Charge three: That I used my parliamentary privilege in a way which was "particularly scandalous". To judge that Mr. Levin must do what he himself tells us, he refuses to do, namely to consider the merits of this particular case. I do not need to weary your readers by going over the ground again, since you were good enough to

publish my account (which has not been challenged) on June 2. Granted we enter here on matters of judgment, I am content to be judged by the case, deployed as a whole, both in your columns and in Parliament rather than by selective quotation. Particularly relevant are the dirty tactics used by Mind on my hard-line constituents when the subjection rule forbade them to comment in public.

Nor must Mr. Levin be allowed to get away with the assiduously painted image of himself as having judicial impartiality. He is, he would have us believe, the Denning of Gray's Inn Road. Not so. My experience is that when journalists of reputation plan a highly personalised attack they at least approach their victim first to hear his side of the story. Never has Mr. Levin approached me. Yet it is clear from two references in his article that he has been given a misleading account of a briefing from the Director of Mind. A word with me would have shown me at least of these references as inaccurate. I find this Smithies/Levin axis fascinating. It is not the first time that common cause has been made by political extremes.

No, the fact is that my use of parliamentary privilege was exercised in what I hold to be one of the highest causes open to a Member of Parliament, namely the defence of those he represents when they themselves are defenceless. Furthermore, countless people who work for Mind up and down the country now know what they did not know before, namely the sort of people who have taken over the headquarters of their fine organization.

If as I trust, they and the taxpayer (who pay Mind a fat subsidy each year) rise up and demand change it will be as much as anything due to the privilege conceded to me by parliamentary force.

Yours faithfully,

W. R. VAN STRAUBENZEE,

House of Commons.



COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

June 16: The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Beaufort held a Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter in the Throne Room, Windsor Castle at 12.15 o'clock.

The Queen of Denmark and The Prince of Denmark and The Grand Duke and The Grand Duchess of Luxembourg were present.

The following Knights Companions were also present: the Duke of Northumberland, the Viscount Amory, the Viscount De L'Isle, V.C., the Lord Ashton, Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., Sir Colquhoun Frazer, the Earl of Walsgrave, the Earl of Longford, the Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, the Lord Rhodes, the Earl of Drogheda, the Lord Shackleton, the Lord Trevethan, the Marquess of Abergavenny, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Cromer, Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Elweth, the Lord Hunt, the Right Hon. Sir Paul Harewood.

The Officers of the Order were: the Bishop of Winchester (President), the Marquess of Abercavenny (Chancellor), the Dean of Windsor (Registrar), Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Cole (Garter Principal King of Arms), Lieutenant-Colonel David Bruce (Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod) and Mr Walter Verco (Secretary).

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon. J. D. F. Anderson and Miss A. E. Keele

The engagement is announced between John Desmond, son of Viscount Amory, and Viscountess Waverley, of Aldworth, near Reading, Berkshire, and Annabel, daughter of Mrs S. G. Keele, of St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, and the late Mr A. S. Keele.

Mr J. M. de Lorenzo and Miss E. L. Scott

The engagement is announced between José María, only son of Señor and Señora Jaime de Lorenzo, of the Spanish Consulate, Alcalá de Henares, Madrid, and Mrs Peter de Sautoy, of Alderhough, Suffolk, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Park, of Sheffield, Essex.

Mr N. J. Hamway and Miss C. R. E. Heppell

The engagement is announced between Nigel, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Hamway, of Oxforshire, and Griselda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Heppell, of Nether Winchendon, Buckinghamshire.

Mr G. C. Guillet and Miss C. Ors

The engagement is announced between Gérard-Claude Guillet and Corinne Ors.

Mr R. A. Hughes and Miss M. H. Hellstrom

The engagement is announced between Richard Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs Bryce Hughes, of Murray Road, Wimborne, and Maria Helena, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. E. Hellstrom, of Piteå, Sweden.

Mr J. C. Nathan and Miss J. S. Stephenson

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, younger son of Mr and Mrs Murray Nathan, of Totteridge, London, and Donna, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Joseph Rubin, of Elstree, Hertfordshire.

Birthdays today

Sir William Dale, 74: Sir Rolf Dudding-Williams, 72, the Earl of Fingal, and Sir Alan G. H. Sir Peter Le Cheminant, 60; the Very Rev. Lord Macleod of Culinary, 50; Mr Stewart Perowne, 79; Miss Beryl Reid, 60; Sir Eric Sisson, 66; Major-General Sir Cecil Smith, 84; Mr Brian Statham, 50; General Clarence Wiseman, Salvo Army, 73.

Today's engagements

Princess Alexandra visits Royal Highland Society, Inglis, near Edinburgh, 11.30.

Lectures

British orchids, Joyce Pope, British Museum (Natural History), 3. New jewelry movement, Shirley Burry, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15.

Shakespeare, Alan, 1.15.

Walks: A London village, Hampstead, meet Hampstead Underground station, 11; 1600s, Great Plague and Great Fire, meet Tower Hill station, 7.30.

Flower show: RHS Early Summer Show, RHS Hall, Vincent Square, 11-6.

Latest wills

Mr E. Sherwood, of Bournemouth, shoe retailer, left estate valued at £159,643 net. After personal bequests he left the residue equally between the Soroka Medical Centre, Beersheba, Israel, the Soroka Hospital and Nursing School, Jerusalem, and Eliezeri Hospital, and Bar Ilan University, Israel.

Miss Ethel Plinckard, Clerk of Brockenhurst, Hants, left £20,000, and effects, to her two legatees, and three parts of the residue to the Christian Alliance of Women and Girls, two parts each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Scripture Union, and one part to the Wives' Association, Lyndhurst.

Other estates include (no before tax paid; tax not disclosed): Edmund, Mr Robert Artold, of Kendal, £162,442.

Carly, Mr James Graham, of Luton, £633,681.

Church news

Bishop to retire

The Bishop of Kensington, the Right Rev Ronald Goodchild, is to retire at the end of October at the age of 70.

Appointments

The Rev. J. D. Andrews, Vicar of Lichfield, is to be priest-in-charge of Chesney and Esham, same diocese.

The Rev. N. A. Bardsley, curate of York, is to be priest-in-charge of St. Edmund, Bedford, diocese of St Albans, to be priest-in-charge of St. Edmund, Bedford, same diocese.

The Rev. C. Birchley, priest-in-charge of St. Edmund, Bedford, diocese of St. Edmund, Bedford, same diocese.

The Rev. N. A. Bardsley, curate of Coventry, is to be priest-in-charge of St. Edmund, Bedford, same diocese.

The Rev. K. G. Riley, assistant priest-in-charge of St. Edmund, Bedford, same diocese.

The Rev. A. G. Lennox-Connaghan, Vicar of St. Edmund, Bedford, same diocese.

The Rev. R. Price, Chaplain of Scarisbrick, Priest-in-Charge of St. Edmund, Bedford, same diocese.

The Rev. N. A. Bardsley, Curate of St Edmund, Bedford, same diocese.

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Recession
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page 19

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Stock Markets
1.10am 467.6 up 1.1
1.10am 69.58 up 1.17

sterling
3.40 down 10 pts
dex 73.9 up 0.3

oil
dex 83.1 up 0.1
4.17660 up 115 pts

oil
95 down \$12
money
161.161 up Euro-S 818.91
161.161 up Euro-S 818.91

N BRIEF

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platform

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run by the French
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platform. The yard
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the contract will mean
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14 months.

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chief resigns
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director of MK Elect-
rics, has resigned and
board after disagree-
the group's direc-
possible moves into
His departure coinci-
the publication of the
uits which expect 16
its fall.

financial news, page 20

laries concern
t was voiced yester-
the Association of
State Industry over
the difficulties
ould be caused if the
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test report of the Top
Review Body, to well
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statement by ICL is
later this week.

storage plan
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company, is to spend
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the United States.

or Oxirane
ic Richfield, the oil
is paying \$270m
to buy the 50 per cent
it did not already
n Halcon International,
was set up as a joint
between the two in-
financial news, page 20

1 oil price
which supplies three
United States oil
ay decide to raise oil
this a few weeks.

street higher
e New York Stock Ex-
the Dow Jones indus-
closed 1.36 points
7.73. The dollar against
was 1.32344. Against
was 0.565597.

PRICE CHANGES

Stores 14p to 42p
1.10am 22p to 22p
Holds 25p to 34p
1.10am 14p to 85p
1.10am 12p to 33p

Stock Conv 14p to 42p
Sun Alliance 16p to 64p
Thorn EMI 12p to 34p
Vosper 22p to 16p
WGI 20p to 110p

ham 7p to 20p
old Fields 8p to 47p
1.10am 10p to 14p
Mining 65p to 85p
1.10am 12p to 75p

Harrison Cros 13p to 73p
Hewlett-Stuart 10p to 12p
Merton Docks 3p to 18p
Red Inn 47p to 67p

Venterspost 47p to 67p

Bank 2.06 2.01
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Sch. 69.00 65.50
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Foundry group dismisses 700 workers in reply to union sanctions campaign

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial
Correspondent

Birmid Qualcast, the Midland-based foundry group, has sent immediate dismissal notices to nearly 700 of the 900 employees at its Birmettale plant in Quinton, and announced plans to close the site after a two-month confrontation with workers. The remaining 200 are to be made redundant.

The management's reply to a long campaign of "go slow" and a bitter dispute with the unions. Last night Mr Ron Merton, regional organiser of the Transport and General Workers' Union said: "The first thing we knew of this was when our members received immediate dismissal notices from the company on Friday. The unions received no communication from the company at all."

"Many of our people believe Birmid is using the dispute to close the place down and avoid paying redundancy money. If the company is in financial difficulty, why were we not consulted? We have been very helpful to firms which have taken us into their confidence in similar circumstances."

Workers came to a head in April when manual workers imposed sanctions in support of a 20 per cent pay claim. The most telling action was a blockade on all products leaving the plant, which makes wrought alloy parts for the motor, aircraft



Mr Brian Fitton (left), deputy chairman, and Mr James Insch, chairman: taking a hard line at Birmid Qualcast.

and general engineering industries.

Six weeks ago, the management, led by Mr James Insch, chairman, laid off nearly 700 hourly paid workers for refusing to resume normal working. The men claimed it was a "lockout".

Last night a company spokesman said that hourly paid workers received a 15.3 per cent pay increase in August and it was "quite impossible" to entertain a further claim for 20 per cent from April 1 this year.

He said that before industrial action took place, management had consistently expressed its willingness to discuss a pack-

age with union representatives, including a pay award and a productivity scheme to become effective from the company's annual settlement date of August 1.

The refusal to send out products has made it increasingly impossible for the company to carry on, he added. It would begin talks with the relevant unions on redundancy terms for the remaining 200 or so employees.

A work-force meeting yesterday voted to take no action for the time being to enable full-time union officials to seek a meeting with the company. Another meeting has been called for Thursday.

Mr Norton said that before industrial action took place, management had consistently expressed its willingness to discuss a pack-

Unions agree Shotton redundancy terms as Lonrho shows interest

By R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Broad agreement has been reached between the British Steel Corporation and steel industry unions on the terms under which nearly 900 more workers will lose their jobs at the Shotton steelworks in Deeside over the next two weeks.

The final large-scale redundancies at Shotton where about 7,000 workers have already lost their jobs through the shutdown of iron and steelmaking and hot rolling operations—mean that by the end of this month the workforce in the remaining cold-finishing plant will have been cut by 873 to 3,356.

The deal between BSC and the unions includes a percentage bonus increase for the workers who remain.

"The difficulty would be agreeing a figure," Mr Norton said. "The sum of £150m was

floated in the press by British Steel, but the steel plant, including the finishing end is only worth about £2m in scrap."

Nevertheless, Mr Norton appears convinced that a private management team could make a success of running the Shotton operations and that about 2,000 jobs could be recreated.

"We are so confident that we would take it on an ex gratia basis. If we did not make money, don't pay us. If we make money, give us a share of the profits."

Mr Norton also said that who-ever committed the nation to the Shotton finishing operations in their present form must have been "wrong in the head".

Lonrho is to be ready to welcome other private entrepreneurs to join in a Deeside venture.

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Encouraging signs as TUC takes a closer look at Sir Keith's proposals

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

A government policy which concentrates on improving the overall economic climate rather than supporting specific industries, won some sympathy from the TUC at yesterday's National Economic Development Council meeting.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said that the danger of subsidies was that they could frustrate desirable changes by prolonging uneconomic activities.

In his view there was no direct action the Government could take to help industry to become more competitive, to adapt to consumer needs or to become more profitable.

The TUC is to submit its views on the policies outlined by Sir Keith in writing. Considering the deep ideological gulf between the TUC and the Government it was considered encouraging by NEDC observers that the policies were not immediately rejected.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, agreed with Sir Keith that there was a dilemma between "picking winners" and "spraying money around" in the application of state aid.

At least three aspects of the policies outlined by Sir Keith are likely to be regarded as olive branches by the TUC. One

is a promise that the Government intends to promote the use of public purchasing as a means of making British industry more competitive.

Details of how this can be done are likely to be discussed at next month's NEDC meeting. However, Sir Keith may be looking to France which is using its state-owned telephone service to spearhead an ambitious programme aimed at making the country the world leader in products which combine the use of computer and telephone, as an example.

A second area of possible consensus is the acknowledgement that special assistance is needed for research, particularly mobile projects to be carried out in the United Kingdom.

While the Government, through the EEC and the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), is seeking to abolish such special investment incentives. We had to accept that our chances of securing international mobile projects to be carried out in the United Kingdom.

The TUC, while critical of its application is likely to support a shift in manpower policies towards retraining and housing mobility rather than subsidized retention of jobs.

The Government recognizes that people feel apprehensive about industrial change which may alter existing working practices," Sir Keith said. "It accepts that it has an important role to play, for example in the provision of the services of the Manpower Services Commission and the education system."

However, he added that while the Government is willing to help alleviate problems associated with change, it is anxious not to do this in a way that prevents the change occurring".

In a paper summarizing continental measures to facilitate industrial adaptation to new conditions, Mr Geoffrey Chandler, the director general of NEDC said that there has been a definite shift from negative policies of job retention to positive policies aimed at promoting the occupational and geographical mobility of labour.

A perceptible trend towards across-the-board policies of government support was observed on the continent, Mr Geoffrey Chandler said. "There has been a growing disengagement with the retention of the state failure of government officials to 'pick winners'."

It was recognized that powerful lobbies often led to spending money on "picking up" around the world. A programme of talks on general economic topics is due to start shortly,

Big slump in demand and strength of sterling result in £3.6m pretax loss at Lesney

By Richard Allen

Lesney admitted yesterday that it failed to cut back production quickly enough, with the result that at the end of the year stocks were "considerably in excess of planned levels".

This compares with a previous profit of £1.5m and provides further evidence of the crisis in the toy industry, which at its most extreme had contributed to the collapse of Dunder Combex Marx, a rival group.

Interest charges alone last year absorbed £5.6m as borrowings soared to finance stocks stranded at the group's warehouses by an unexpected fall in demand during the crucial 1979 Christmas selling season.

Lesney admitted yesterday that it failed to cut back production quickly enough, with the result that at the end of the year stocks were "considerably in excess of planned levels".

The group earlier this year cut its 7,500 workforce by a fifth and introduced shorter working at its factories. The cost of this move included an exceptional debit of £2.1m which helped to increase attributable losses to £4.7m.

Lesney has also announced a management reshuffle. Mr Leslie Smith, acting chairman since the departure of Mr Paul Tapscott at the

end of the last financial year, is to step down in favour of Mr Gordon Hay. Mr Maurice Alberge is to become finance director.

Mr Smith, who is to remain chief executive, said last night that the appointment of the two new directors was designed to strengthen the board.

Details of the group's borrowing world not be available before the annual report due next month, he added, although it is thought that debt doubled to around £42m last year.

He discounted suggestions that the group was planning a rescheduling of its borrowings although he said: "Our ban-

end by Midland, are fully in touch".

"We are very, very confident about the trading future. We have now turned off the production tap and we are confident that we can reduce our stocks and borrowings to bring the group back into a strong trading position by the year-end."

Lesney was also hard hit last year by the strength of sterling—the group exports around 80 per cent of its production and recorded losses in Japan and West Germany.

The group's shares fell 2p to 15p yesterday on the announce-

ment. Financial Editor, page 19

Court pledge on assets by Forlink

By Philip Robinson

Forlink, a subsidiary of Bamfords, the former agricultural machinery manufacturer, presented the High Court yesterday with a petition for £50,802, which would not dispose of any assets of its parent company without permission from the court. Forlink acquired the assets under an agreement with the Bamfords' board in May.

The undertaking was accepted by Birmingham steel stockholders Gardner Steel, a creditor for £50,802, whose petition for the compulsory winding up of Bamfords is due to be heard on June 30.

However, Mr Justice Viner rejected an application by Bamfords to allow Forlink to file an affidavit listing the number of directors notified of the service of the petition, which was lodged six days before the "hiving down" agreement was made between Forlink and Bamfords.

Mr Daniel Serota, for Gardner Steel, said there was suspicion that evidence about whether directors had been informed of the petition had been deliberately withheld.

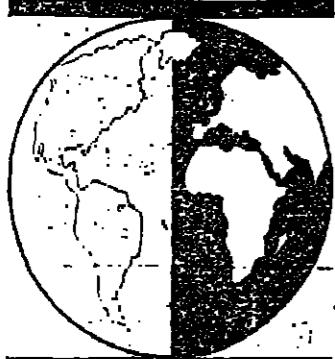
The judge refused to call for further evidence after counsel for Bamfords said the omission was due to lack of liaison and a "chapter of accidents". He continued an earlier order enabling Bamfords to continue limited trading until the hearing of the petition.

In a sworn affidavit read in court, Mr Leslie Riley, Bamfords' managing director said: "Although three executive directors of the company were aware of the existence of the petition, they were not made aware of its significance or that it would affect the proposals for living down the assets of the company."

Mr Viner said that there were likely to be winner and loser firms and products within every broad industry and that all should not sink or swim together."

While agreeing that there was a case against selective assistance, the TUC yesterday reiterated its criticisms of lack of government action in across-the-board policies.

It expressed concern about the reductions in the microelectronics industry support programme; the delay in a decision about Inmarsat and about inadequate government measures to stop imported goods being dumped in the United Kingdom at



7,000 face redundancy at AEG Telefunken

AEG Telefunken will reduce its domestic workforce by 7,000 in 1980 from 125,000 at the end of 1979, Herr Heinz Duerr, the chairman, told *Der Spiegel*. He said further reductions would be inevitable in future years in areas where microelectronics is gaining a foothold.

The introduction of electronic typewriters, which take half as long to produce as electro-mechanical typewriters, had made substantial redundancies or short time working inevitable, he added.

Herr Duerr did not rule out the possibility of cooperation with some other company or even the sale of the Telefunken division.

Tourist spending

An estimated 15 million West Germans will spend about 35,000 DM (£8,500m) abroad this year—about 20,000m DM more than the foreign tourists will spend in West Germany in the same period, according to the German Banking Association.

World Bank lending

The World Bank is expected to lend \$1,200m (£512.8m) to developing countries for oil and gas exploration per year by fiscal 1983. Mr Berndt Chaden, the bank's vice-president, said in Easton, Maryland.

Airline lay-offs

United Airlines will lay off 360 pilots by the end of this year and 800 flight attendants in September, because of an anticipated decline in passenger traffic, the company announced in Chicago.

Loan for Poland

Italy will extend an additional \$360m (£153.8m) credit line to Poland primarily to finance imports of Italian industrial equipment, Italian officials said in Rome.

£190.8m trade gap

The overall balance of payments deficit in the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union widened to 12,500m Bfr (£190.8m) in February from 8,200m Bfr the previous month.

Tokyo-Iran talks

Amir Nasser Koohyar, Iran's representative for a joint Japan-Iran petrochemical project, has arrived in Tokyo for talks with his counterpart on the \$3,300m (£1.410m) complex on the Persian Gulf.

£5.731m energy search

The Japanese government plans to spend 2,900,000 yen (£5.731m) in its search for alternative energy sources like geothermal development, coal and wind power in the next decade to reduce drastically the nation's dependence on oil.

Consumer resistance to wooden-based homes gradually being overcome

Rise of the timber frame house

While construction industry leaders fight against further public spending cuts in the corridors of Whitehall and Westminster, radical changes are taking place on Britain's building sites.

Six years ago, the number of timber frame (not to be confused with timber clad) homes built was negligible. Last year, the accounted for about 15 per cent of all houses built, and the most recent forecasts suggest that by 1982 more than half of all new homes will be timber frame. The timber frame replaces the inner skin of exterior walls and the conventional load-bearing block partition walls.

Even the British Woodworking Federation admits that it is surprised by the pace with which timber frame homes have become popular. Over the years proponents of the system have worked hard to overcome consumer resistance which has focused on fears that timber frame buildings were less permanent than conventionally built homes and were a greater fire risk.

The federation believes that these "myths" have now been dispelled—and it points to the readiness with which building

societies will now advance mortgages on timber frame homes.

But the switch, supported by companies like Wimpey, Barratt and Waites, has come about because the industry has found the financial arguments compelling.

On-site labour costs and potential problems can be significantly reduced. Not only are skilled bricklayers, and other craftspeople, expensive, they are also difficult to recruit—(why this should be when many construction workers are jobless remains a mystery). Timber frame building reduces the amount of brickwork required by up to 50 per cent.

Because timber frames can be brought to sites ready assembled, building time can be cut by about three quarters to as little as five weeks. For the builder it means that cost calculations are less vulnerable to inflation; there is greater design flexibility; programmes are less likely to be disrupted by bad weather and completions can be matched to sales targets.

If costs can be contained there is the possibility of cheaper homes. But timber frame construction brings other benefits to the buyer. Because it is "dry", decorating can be carried out almost immediately.

The woodworkers also claim that there

are energy savings. Brick and block-making require a lot of energy. Timber frames can reduce heat loss through walls by up to a half and the federation claims that if all homes were timber frame savings of up to £10,000 on Britain's fuel bill could be achieved over the next 20 years.

Mr Peter Shapcott, the British Woodworking Federation's director, says that timber frames are taking a much bigger share of a much reduced market. Not many more than 150,000 homes or all types will be built this year against 220,000 in 1979. But, he says, "timber frame will be the building style of the 1980s. As soon as the mortgage and economic situation eases and the housebuilding programme improves, timber frame building is bound to show a significant surge."

Savory Mill, the London brokers, agree. In a study published recently they suggested that while timber companies might benefit, losers could include brick making groups and block makers.

Sadly, most of the timber is imported. So to the losers in the timber frame revolution must also be added Britain's balance of payments.

John Huxley

Anger over British monopoly of cheap North Sea chemicals

By John Huxley

British-based petrochemical companies have been accused of combining to ensure that "outsiders" are prevented from gaining access to cheap North Sea feedstocks.

The General and Municipal Workers' Union has criticized multinational companies who oppose plans by American "outsider" Dow Chemical to set up an ethylene cracker at Nigg Bay on the Cromarty Firth.

Mr David Warburton, a national industrial officer of the GMWU, says that the companies prove they are "defenders of a sectional monopoly interest, unfit to handle the strategic decisions which face the industry" by lobbying against the proposals.

In a policy statement on the use of North Sea feedstocks, liquid gases, Mr Warburton

welcomes the Dow plans. He says that if sanctioned, they would mean a £500m investment, the creation of thousands of jobs in construction and many in the chemicals sector.

"Most important of all, it would boost the United Kingdom's ethylene capacity and our ability to exploit to the maximum extent secure feedstock supplies."

Government sanction for the plan should, of course, make participation in supplies from the new (gas gathering) pipeline conditional upon the construction of an ethylene plant at Nigg Bay, rather than the export of natural gas liquids to the Continent", Mr Warburton said.

Dow's proposals, which remain tentative, depend upon access to gas liquids through a North Sea gas-gathering pipeline system. A decision to go

ahead with such a system, at a cost of up to £2,000m, is expected to be made soon.

British-based petrochemical companies such as Shell Chemicals, BP Chemicals, have made their comments over the Dow plan well known in Government circles. Their unease arises partly from potential overcapacity for production of ethylene.

Yesterday, industry management and union leaders had discussions with Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry. They told him that last opportunity to cut back on imports.

A report produced by the National Economic Development Office, says that if imports continue to rise and exports to stagnate, Britain's share of the EEC plastics market will be well below available capacity.

They say that such a policy would work a return to the "stop go" measures of previous administrations.

Builders oppose cash 'freeze'

By Our Industrial Staff

A cash "freeze" on local authority construction would sound "like the death rattle of the Government's economic policies", Mr Kenneth Cooper, director general of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers (NFBTE), said yesterday.

Steps being considered by the Government were indicative of panic, he said, and to consider such a moratorium was a confession of defeat.

The NFBTE and the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (FCEC), have written to the Prime Minister expressing their alarm at reports confirmed by ministers, that a moratorium is being considered to keep down public spending.

They say that such a policy would work a return to the "stop go" measures of previous administrations.

London Transport's travel incentive scheme

From Mr L. J. Watmore

Sir, I am not sure if I fully understand London Transport's travel voucher scheme, but if it means that small businesses (ie with fewer than 25 employees) will be at a disadvantage when it comes to employing the public, then it will be a disadvantage as far as the public are concerned.

Yours faithfully,

PETER GORB, Director, Institute of Small Business, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA

June 12

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Timely warning for small businesses

From Mr Peter Gorb

Sir, David Storey's article sounds a warning note about small business in the South-east present social problems which arise from the close proximity of deprivation and affluence. It should be possible to turn that disadvantage to an economic opportunity.

A research study now being undertaken by my colleague Peter Wilson at the London Business School, on a particular inner city area in the South east, suggests that the best rewards for efforts to promote small business are likely to lie in these areas.

Yours faithfully,

PETER GORB, Director, Institute of Small Business, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA

June 12

Cooperation between authorities and industry

From Mr R. M. O'Brien

Sir, Your report of June 13 on the Environment's scheme for cooperation between local authorities and industry is interesting. It is clear that in many cases there are mechanisms, enabled by local authorities, to develop initiatives on the economy.

We are engaged in the economic role of authorities and from evidence we have gathered clear that in many cases there are mechanisms, enabled by local authorities, to develop initiatives on the economy.

The effectiveness of actions of this kind will vary, but there is a significant contribution to the well-being of the economy. For example, there has long existed an Industrial Advisory Committee comprising representatives of business groups and industries, academics, the power services, estate agents, trade unions, councillors, officers, the press. This forum at the local level has become a significant part of the economy.

This would appear to be another example of Government's relatively successful innovation developed by enterprising authorities.

Yours faithfully,

R. M. O'BRIEN

J. M. TEMPLETON

J. A. CHANDLER

Department of Political

Sheffield City Polytechnic

Pond Street, Sheffield S1 1WE

June 12

Getting involved in dockland development

Technology News

The final selection of the Surrey Docks developer is expected in September.

NEB makes progress on biotechnology

The National Enterprise Board is holding "firm commercial negotiations" leading towards the launching of biotechnology projects.

A recent report on biotechnology by the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development, the Advisory Board for the Research Councils and the Royal Society, recommended that a joint venture should "investigate the possibility of using some public funds to establish a research-oriented biotechnology company of the kind now taking shape in the United States".

Neither of these two is among the four finalists, but the Greater London Council and Southwark Borough have recommended that Associated Dairies, one of the four, should consider incorporating parts of the Southwark Quays and Earthlife schemes in its plan instead of the originally proposed "theme park" (leisure complexes based on a particular theme).

The sponsors say: "The idea of using polluted mud as a growing medium is to see if the methane process, which leaves behind the plant food minerals in the liquid residue, would collect enough lead and cadmium to be economic to refine and recycle."

Harbor Laboratory on Long Island in the United States. Their plan is to set up an organization in Cambridge that would initially supply antibodies for biomedical investigations.

The joint report suggested that about £2m a year for five years would be sufficient to determine the value of the proposed new company and establish the scale of further investment.

Automatic direction finder for yachts

A microprocessor-based automatic direction finder for yachts, powered leisure craft and coastal fishing vessels has been developed by Sysmaster, a subsidiary of Systems Designers of Camberley, Surrey.

This is one example of diversification which Systems Designers is pursuing after concentrating on software and systems consultancy since its formation in 1969.

The Systems Designers group, in which the National Enterprise Board holds a 26 per cent stake, consists of four operating companies. In addition to Systems Designers and Sysmaster, there are Systems Production, a hardware company which has specialized in "rugged" microprocessor-based systems, and SysBios Inc, New York, which is looking for an American acquisition as a base from which to market the Systems Designers services in the United States.

Systems Production delivered a tactical communications management system to the British Army and is now developing fibreoptic cables. Such cables are relevant in electronically secure data and information systems.

The marine navigation system developed by Sysmaster is backed by the National Research Development Corporation and the Department of Industry. Mr Philip Swinestead, Systems Designers chairman, says: "We see Sysmaster establishing a position for the development of microprocessor-based products, not only for the leisure market but for safety, security and many other applications."

Energy management by microprocessors

Ferranti Instrumentation, Moseley, Manchester, has produced a microprocessor-based energy management system which monitors both consumption and demand.

It is called Cedrec (Computerized Electricity Demand Realtime Energy Control) and it is the basis of a family of products.

Monitoring and control of the rate of electricity demand as well as of the total consumption is important for industrial users who pay two-part tariffs.

The first part is for energy consumption and the second part is for demand—the average power consumed over a fixed period.

Demand reflects the capital costs of the generation and distribution system required to supply the electrical energy. It is usually between 10 and 50 per cent of the electricity bill.

The Cedrec units achieve optimum energy consumption within a specified target demand by continuously calculating the electrical load that the user may take.

The user can operate his plant at the lowest cost in terms of demand and the supply utility is able to give maximum energy at minimum capital cost—at the highest possible load.

Mr Forsyth still has choice; he can take on a young person from one of the colleges and mould him in his own image (the general tone of his letter suggests to me that that is what he really seeks) or he can negotiate with a senior manager from another firm who will be older, expensive, and have a mind of his own.

Better still, there are plenty of experienced senior managers who have suffered redundancy (which must not be confused with lack of ability) again probably older than he has perhaps considered, but they too have their price.

Yours faithfully,

KEITH BRABYN

1-2, Lewisham Road,

Croydon, CR9 1LW

June 12

Airmail service

From Mr Anthony Vandyk

Sir, Many businesses are concerned about the deterioration in airmail service between Britain and continental Europe.

Although there are seven direct flights daily from London to Geneva my letters take an average of five days to arrive; sometimes they take over a week.

It would be enlightening to know where the delay occurs. Is it in sorting offices in England? Is it at London Airport?

I am certain that the delay is not attributable to the Swiss post office since my experience with the internal mail service in Switzerland is that delivery from any one point in the country to any other is invariably accomplished in less than a day.

Yours sincerely,

ANTHONY VANDYK

14 rue Marignac,

1206 Geneva,

Switzerland. June 13

June

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A boost now from the trade figures

ay's trade figures were just the sort of encouragement financial markets were looking for to keep the recent upsurge strong. After April's £214m deficit, into a surplus of £32m on the account, and the trade balance a similar trend with April's £264m surfeit sign that the economy is in the way financial markets want comes in the import figures with down 4% per cent in the March to 100 compared with the three months

the underlying picture looks better with the restocking after the like estimated to have had an adverse about £110m in May after a broadly impact in the first three months.

the gilt-edged market has shrugged week's disappointing banking figures suggested that the authorities have in for manoeuvre on interest rates early exhaustion of the long tap provided a solid foundation for the board rates.

may well have been a certain of the herd instinct among fund s worried about losing out in the of the last two weeks in yester-1 point rise to 467.6 in the FT-30 index but there is no doubt that have convinced themselves they through the tribulations of the next so more clearly than even a few

he
wire

losses of £3.6m (against profits of was worse than expected and the another 2p to 15p which is some w the year's high. Moreover, it is fraction of last year-end's stated share asset value (now presumably pledged) and provides a fair indica- the extent of the market's recovery

holders will now have to wait for report to see how badly Lesney a ravaged by the stock build-up allowed the group's failure to cut production quickly enough when virtually collapsed in the second-

is clear that interest charges to £5.6m last year and it is apparent rowings have doubled to around ere they now exceed shareholders'

testion now is whether the extremes of the toy industry are close to overcome and whether a strengthened team at Lesney, having brought to a near standstill, can runks quickly by selling into a hope-
wering retail market.

looks optimistic. There is little sign turn has come with high interest aring customers from ordering and strength putting particular pres-
-export groups like Lesney.

the side of spectators is the fact toy has survived toy industry s like this before that its bankers reutly lending full support and that

Matchbox product is still a name-
knocked with (although competition die-cast market particularly from producers has become fierce). other hand the fact that would-be or assets of the collapsed Dunbee Marx group have yet to materialize, appear to rule out hopes of a bid an early end to Lesney's current

ing profits
le pace

if its results yesterday Hambros ad been among the best performers strong merchant banking sector. profits figures were comfortably per end of the market's expecta-
After tax and extraordinary items are up from £11.9m to £12.1m r to the end of March but the marginal increase conceals some on swings and roundabouts.

Business Diary: Postcard from Japan

upon the Tokyo-Kyoto en, the 120 mph bullet ved to be as good a way f seeing Japan old and

pose me in the Green class coach, a gauzy shimmering over his ibes, was a Buddhist here he sat in fastidiously, framed by a through which the outside was taking tableau vivant of the emerical Japan.

a group of 40 or so in a and a few ladies in dress were apparently in a bowing maratho-
explanation, said my companion, lay with a young tycoon-type and raven-haired heart-
ly beautiful lady—who it I could see over the shoulder, were evidently the rest.

crowd, said my com-
had turned out to see tycoon, their superior, evidently leaving for f-town posting.

was no mystery about situation of the monk e ours, it had to be which has about 1,500 and shrines. As for the it could have been aris, home of Yamaha bikes and musical instru- a little farther down Nagoya, and the fac- Toyota, Japan's biggest

h, I will never know,

for nosey as I am, I did not ask because it was more fun to speculate. Whatever it was, it looked like our man would do it superbly well.

Is this how you say good-
bye to your superior in Britain?" asked my companion.

For a moment I did not answer,

lost in reverie at the effect on

commuters at Waterloo of seeing 40-odd Times journalists bowing out a

Et, not quite . . . I began.

Kyoto

My bemusement at being in Kyoto at all was compounded by the half-bottle of Château Mercier set before me in the Joy Grill of the Kyoto Hotel.

Despite the sombre label (Marque déposée Recolte de la qualité) the wine in fact came from up the road and from the surrounding Mount Fuji ("the Bordeaux of Japan").

I was struggling to assimilate this fact when into the restaurant walked two European men, who from their English suits and Gallic struts I took to be French.

They sat down, ordered dinner and to my mounting glee, a bottle of house wine, Kyoto Hotel (another Mercier).

In vain did I wait for them to be struck shrill as they tested the wine, and after a decent interval I introduced myself and sought their opinion of "the Bordeaux of Japan".

They were both chemical company men, who declined to say what they were up to in

this, a big ceramic-making and kimono-dyeing town. The more talkative of the two lived in Grenoble, and so spoke glowingly of Château Mercier du Pape and Gignodas.

But he was not at all dis-
missive of the local "Bord-
oux". "Ah," said he, "c'est un vin honorable; ce n'est un grand vin honorable, maid c'est un petit vin honorable."

My Château Mercier re-
minded me not of the slopes of Bordeaux but of the slopes of the Troodos mountains of Cyprus, or indeed of the Gray's Inn Road. In both of which places I have come to know the Cyprus reds. Othello in particular.

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lar.

At this point, however, my Frenchmen turned from wine and to a peasant for strong government and Mrs Thatcher, both of which I was grateful to be missing for a few weeks.

Thus, as they say in the trade, I made an excuse and left.

"Mis en bouteille dans nos caves à Yamanishi", indeed.

Suzuka

Two questions of mine made Tokinori Soga laugh when I called at the Honda plant here, west of Tokyo. One was "How many hours do you work?" and the other "What discount do you give staff who buy a car from the company?"

To the first, Soga, replied:

"When things are going well, I can relax," and to the second "Just a little".

From this I deduce that he has not relaxed much for a while, particularly since Suzuki, the firm's biggest factory, has just completed retrofiting of its No 2 production line to a quarter to 1,000 a day making a total of 2,200 a day by the end of the year.

On discount I take this to mean that they can sell every car they make in the open market.

Honda, which started later than the two big boys, Toyota and Nissan (Datsun), had to head for the export market, and sells about two thirds of production abroad.

With figures like this (a car made every 43 seconds) Honda does not have to go in for

niceties—they met me at the station with a Toyota cab.

A third thing that made Soga smile that day: an exhibition in the foyer of trophies and Honda motor bikes. It represented a win the previous day on the Honda's Suzuki race track for the works team, who beat Yamaha employees on Yamaha bikes.

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Ross Davies

Hugh Stephenson

A dreadful waste of energy

There are only a limited number of hours in the day in which people can work creatively. Given this tedious truism, an outsider might suppose that those in charge of an organization like the British National Corporation should be encouraged to devote those hours substantially, if not exclusively, to conducting and planning the affairs of the corporation to the best of their ability.

On the other side, it might be expected that the Secretary of State for Energy and his hard pressed officials would concentrate their finite talents on the important problems of British energy policy, like the future of nuclear power, or the continuing problems of the coal industry and electricity generation.

To such an outsider it might, therefore, seem surprising to learn that in the past year so much time has been spent by both groups on an issue that seemed to be causing no particular problem, namely the future of the National Enterprise Board.

All the available evidence points to the fact that the BNOC works perfectly well in its own terms and as an actual (or potential) instrument of government policy. The modifications to the way in which the corporation operates that were introduced when the

present Government came to office seem to have had the effect of removing most, if not all, of the irritants to the rest of the oil industry. There is very little evidence of any pressure for a big change in policy, or for the overthrow of the BNOC from any quarter, except from within important parts of the Government itself.

The Prime Minister and her Secretary of State for Industry seem to take the view that it is doctrinally offensive for a state owned commercial body to exist, unless on the basis of some overriding reason of national interest, as in the case of say, Rolls-Royce, which would be bankrupt if not underwritten by the Exchequer.

The result has been a year during which large numbers of highly paid and talented people have been involved in the task of writing, refining and testing a new set of stage warfares. BNOC has been engaged in a defensive fight to save its bastion from being undermined in the way that has befallen the National Enterprise Board.

On the ramparts and in the breaches, the fortunes of the defenders have swung this way and that. It may be too early to say that the assault has definitely failed, but it looks increasingly as if the Government will decide to be content with the very limited degree of "privatization" that the BNOC offers to shareholders.

As the 1973-74 oil crisis demon-

strated, the national interest and the interest even of a British-based oil company by no means always coincide. The fact that the BNOC trading operation is in public ownership proves the Government with the only real oil policy available to it, short of a situation in which it was prepared to take emergency powers and impose direc-

tions. The realization that the trading arm was important led to the proposal that the BNOC might be divided, with the other aspects of its activities being the vehicles for the injection of private equity capital. But even here, there may be a strong argument for an organization like the BNOC which is totally committed to finding oil in British territorial waters.

For the moment the whole of the world's oil industry is giving the North Sea top priority, because of its quality and the friendly fiscal and political regime behind it. But this may not always be the case.

Above all, however, as the world oil scene becomes more complicated and less stable, it must make sense to have an additional horse to BP and Shell in the race. There are not so many big businesses in this country which are working well that we can afford the luxury of messing about fundamentally with one that is for purely doctrinal reasons.

than any policy measures. Indeed, the United Kingdom is cutting back on its energy conservation programme as part of its reductions in public spending.

The Opec surplus this year will be very large; and there is no realistic prospect of it coming down dramatically in the foreseeable future except as a result of western recession.

We are now trapped in a new economic environment in which only slow growth and unemployment look likely to bring about real downward pressure on energy prices; and in which the Opec countries will be able to push the oil price up at the first sign of a western recovery.

In the long run it makes little sense to lecture Opec nations on the need for price restraint. Why should they subscribe to?

The only way to come to terms with the huge problems facing the world economic order is to bring the main Opec nations into the decision making process, along with the developing nations and possibly even the eastern block.

The developing world has a need for long-term capital to finance its development over the years ahead and to cover its immediate payments problems. The Opec need to diversify their assets out of American banks and property. And the West needs to find new markets for its technology. These are the problems which need to be solved, but they can only be solved by bringing in all the countries involved.

The Venice meeting is often billed as a world economic summit of the sort; it is just a caucus of western leaders. Only if those leaders show some serious interest in starting a dialogue with the rest of the world can the prospects of a long-term recovery from the immediate gloom be improved.

1980, M.P. No. 484
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG
MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS

IN THE MATTER of American International Assurance Company, Limited
— and —

IN THE MATTER of the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 32)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, by an Order dated 5th June, 1980 made in the above matters, the Court has directed a Meeting to be convened of the holders of the shares of USS in the capital of the above-mentioned American International Assurance Company, Limited (hereinafter called "the Company") other than those owned beneficially by American International Assurance Company, Limited for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and the holders of its shares other than those which are beneficially owned as aforesaid and that such Meeting will be held at The AIA Building, 20th Floor, No. 1, St. John's Road, Hong Kong on Wednesday, 9th July, 1980 at 12 noon at which place and time all such shareholders are requested to attend.

Any person entitled to attend the said Meeting can obtain copies of a composite document containing the said Scheme of Arrangement and an Explanatory Statement together with forms of proxy at the registered office of the Company, at No. 1 St. John's Road, Hong Kong, or at the office of the under-mentioned Solicitors at the address mentioned below during usual business hours on any day (other than a Sunday or public holiday) prior to the day appointed for the said Meeting.

The said shareholders may vote in person at the said Meeting or they may appoint another person, whether a member of the Company or not, as their proxy to attend and vote in their stead.

It is requested that forms appointing proxies be lodged with the Secretary at the registered office of the Company, at No. 1 St. John's Road, Hong Kong, not less than 48 hours before the day appointed for the said Meeting, but if forms are not so lodged they must be handed to the Chairman at the said Meeting.

In the case of joint holders, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, will be accepted to the exclusion of the vote(s) of the other joint holder(s), and for this purpose seniority will be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register of Members in respect of the joint holding.

By the said Order the Court has appointed Linden Edward Johnson as, failing him, Edward William Tilting to act as Chairman of the said Meeting and has directed the Chairman to report the result thereof to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1980.

STEPHENSON HARWOOD & LO
Swire House, 10th Floor,
Chater Road, Central,
HONG KONG.
Solicitors for the Company

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Trade figures send prices racing ahead

As expected, the new account got off to a roaring start yesterday bolstered by an encouraging set of May trade figures.

Equities as a whole enjoyed one of their best trading sessions in several weeks, as hopes of a cut in minimum lending rate during the summer months again took on a more realistic look. Prices raced ahead from the start as buyers, accompanied by strong institutional support, tried to take advantage of the buoyant conditions.

Only the jobbers still short of stock continued to show some hesitation, as some of the old hands called about a burst in the bubble within the next day or two. But investors were in no mood for feeling sorry for jobbers caught on the hop, and only paused for breath just ahead of the trade figures, when some nervousness began to creep in.

But afterwards, prices again roared off. The F.T. Index, which had been going great guns all day, finally closed at the top with a rise of 11.1 at 467.6. This was the biggest single rise since January 16 when the index leapt 13.8% in a renewal of institutional buying and the index's highest level since February 28, when it stood at 469.1.

This latest surge in institutional enthusiasm was also enjoyed by government securities which made some amazing headway. This was best pointed by the exhaustion of the new medium "tag" Exchequer 13% per cent 1994. The government broker was reported to have sold the remaining stock, amounting to about just under £500m, shortly after dealings began at 10 am with the price jumping £1 to £21.3.

As a result, the scene was set for another hectic session. Buyers rushed in, along with a

late influx of foreign investors attracted by the high rates of interest.

In bonds, dealers reported keen demand, only pausing for breath ahead of the trade figures, but resuming the pace in after-hours when prices gained another £1 to £1. By the close of between £1 to £1 were seen.

At the shorter end of the market the activity was a little less boisterous, with trading taking a more cautious line. But in the end gains of between £1 to £1 were in evidence.

Despite the firm conditions, industrial leaders suffered a fairly quiet time with jobbers marking up prices, mostly through a stock shortage. However, far Eastern buyers treated the market to another lively session in Dunlop. They bought about 3m shares at the price rises 3p to 79p, helped by weekend comment.

Elsewhere, ICI improved 8p to 36p with Glaxo 6p to 224p, Unilever 7p to 450p, Fisons 8p to 45p, Hawker Siddeley 8p to 26p, Bawaters attracted support up 10p at 181p, while small gains of between 2p to

3p were seen in Beechams at 183p, and Courtaulds at 70p. Further consideration of last week's figures added 22p to Pilkington Bros at 228p.

In oils, the return of institutional support turned most eyes to the majors with strong support for BP up 10p at 380p, while Shell at 410p and Ultramar at 380p put on 8p apiece.

Second liners had a mixed session in strong two-way business with speculators still retaining interest. Candecca was

influx of rights issues, speculators were undeterred and pushed the price 20p higher at 180p with Careless adding 2p to 183p.

Further talk of a promising deal on the thistly field helped Burmah to a 5p rise at 228p, with Tricentrol adding another 6p to 380p. Profit-taking lopped 15p from Berkeley Exploration at 215p, following heavy new-time business last week and ahead of the drilling report.

Weekend comment provided a boost for stocks including Newcastle, up 38p to 253p, Associated News up 3p at 311p, Powell Duffryn up 8p at 186p and Siskelene up 17p at 200p. Speculative buying also helped Polly Peck 14p to 85p, Ropner 8p to 81p, Barrow Milling 6p to 45p and Portals 24p to 340p. But nervous selling wiped 11p from Wardell Hill at 35p, with Unicorn Industries losing 1p at 116p after profit-taking, and Sidlaw shedding 9p to 97p on recent figures.

Among companies reporting, MK Electric hardened 12p to 187p following full-year figures and a boardroom reshuffle. Favourable reports

also helped Chamberlain Phipps 41p to 371p, Ferguson Ind. 6p to 94p and WGI 20p to 110p. But the opposite was the story for Lesney off 3p at 15p.

National Cards 2p to 140p and Norwest Holst 5p to 115p.

In electrical and engineering, Vesper surged 22p to 160p, benefiting from the latest round of compensation rumours, while active buying lifted Thorn-EMI 12p to 254p. GEC was another strong market climbing 12p to 385p, along with Racal 16p to 264p. But adverse comment on profits hit Rank Org 2p to 196p.

Banks returned to favour ahead of the dividend season, with Barclays closing at 395p ex-cap, while Midland at 378p, and Nat West at 378p, both gained 11p. Lloyds improved 8p to 331p, and Hambrus jumped 31p following doubled profits and dividend.

Equity turnover on June 13 was £132,279m (17,256 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were GEC, BP, Burmah, Shell, RTZ, ICI, Barclays Bank, National Westminster, Boots, Dalgety, Glaxo, GKN, Marks & Spencer, Unilever, and Allied Breweries.

Traded options: The renewed fervour in the equity market boiled over into traded options yesterday, with over 1,000 contracts being achieved before 11 am. The final figure was extended to 1,784.

Grand Met was a strong market after last week's better-than-expected profits increase with the October 160p series deriving particular benefit. ICI was also buoyant with 223 contracts along with Land Secs.

In traditional options dealers reported quiet conditions with a "put" arranged in Land Secs while "doubles" completed in C. Moran and Polly Peck.

'Insider laws will not inhibit directors'

Mr Reginald Eyre yesterday dismissed the notion that the Government's new laws to combat insider dealing would inhibit directors from holding shares in their own companies.

Speaking at the Institute of Directors' company law conference in London, the Under-Secretary of State for Trade said:

"Any fears expressed by honest businessmen about the insider dealing sections of the Companies Act 1980 are misplaced."

"I believe that the provisions as they have been enacted contain very considerable safeguards and limitations which will protect honest directors and employees and which will not inhibit them from holding shares in companies with which they are connected."

However, Mr Eyre said that he believed the new provisions, which come into force on June 23, "will operate against those who attempt to make thoroughly improper profits out of inside information".

Commenting on other parts of the 1980 Act which would affect directors, Mr Eyre said that Part IV, covering conflicts of interest, was detailed and complex because of the difficulties in trying to block various loopholes while leaving sufficient flexibility.

He felt that there would be little to disclose for most. But added: "The existence of the disclosure provisions, and the civil and criminal remedies, indicates our desire to see an end to the revelations of recent years, which only serve to reduce the public appreciation of the responsibility of those charged with directing companies."

MK Electric chief resigns on eve of results

cited in the past and board members were yesterday.

They are Mr Michael M. Hazzard, group managing director of MK Electric Holdings, has resigned his post and left the board the night before the publication of the group's final results.

Mr Hazzard's resignation, which took the City by surprise, was said to be for personal reasons, but yesterday he explained that it had resulted from a divergence of views on the timing of the group's internationalization and diversification plans.

"I wanted to move faster in European markets than some of the other board members considered prudent," he said.

He stressed that the disagreements had arisen gradually over several issues and that the timing of his departure was a matter of administrative convenience rather than linked with the figures.

Mr Hazzard, who is 55, added that he had reached an amicable financial agreement with the group although it was not a "golden handshake".

MK Electric's board structure, which left Mr Hazzard as sole executive director of the holding company, has been criti-

cized in the past and

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Loss at Danks Gowert

More gloom emerged yester-

day from the engineering sector with the news that West Mid-

lands, boilermaker and steel

processor Danks Gowert will

make a loss in the fifteen

months to June 30.

The group, which extended

its financial year because of

the steel strike, has had to slim

its engineering operations be-

cause of falling demand.

Candecca plans £5.8m rights iss

By Our Financial Staff

Candecca Resources the United Kingdom active onshore oil ex-

groups, its share price sti

asking shareholders u

£5.78m to finance its e

drilling programme.

As with Carless

Leonard, one of its pa

the Humble Grove oil

Basingstoke, which is

made a £9.5m rai

Candecca's fund-raising

was launc

ched.

The net loss cam

in a turn-

over of £117.9m. There is no

dividend against 5.4p.

The board explains the loss

was arr

at taking into

account losses totalling £5.9m

from the group's Marshall

Andrew, (Holdings) subsidi

closed at 180p.

Since its last rights

September 1978 to raise

Candecca has carried

extensive onshore pr

in Yorkshire and the

Through its acquisition

Marshall Exploratio

in Ja

has an interest in the

Grove prospect, which

announced a find of

400,000 barrels of oil.

Although the latest

sheet showed cash of

£40,000,000 has bee

since March on further

Candecca is now tal

opportunity of raisin

money to extend th

gramme. This include

appraisal and nine

well.

Bank Ba

Rates

ABN Bank

Barclays Bank

BCCI Bank

Consolidated Crdts

C. Hoare & Co

Lloyds Bank

London Mercantile

Midland Bank

Nat Westminster

Rossmiester

TSB

Williams and Glyn's

7 day deposit on sum

£10,000 and under 10%

£25,000 10%

£25,000 15%

Godfrey Davis 16pc ahead

Godfrey Davis, the car hire and Ford main dealer group, has improved pretax profits by 16 per cent to £5.5m, while turnover rose by 27 per cent to £112m.

Last week the proposed £17m acquisition of the group's short-term car rental business by Europcar, a Renault subsidiary, was referred to the Monopolies Commission. At the time of the group's suspension before the announcement the share stood at 166p. Yesterday they dipped to 143p.

The process engineering division, where turnover increased from £12.3m to £16.6m, almost trebled profits to £622,000, but Mr David Brooks, the chairman, pointed out that the previous year's figures had been abnormally depressed and had now returned to a more normal level of profitability.

The refractory division's profits improved slightly from £562,000 to £572,000 on turnover which was up by £60,000 at £5.3m. This result was achieved in spite of British Steel's closure during the first three months of 1980. More than 30 per cent of the division's turnover goes to British Steel, but the group managed to find export orders during the strike.

Civil engineering and mechanical engineering operations chipped in virtually static profits at £1.12m and £27,000 respectively, while turnover increased in both areas, reflecting the group's overall slide in margins during the year.

The group's recent acquisitions all contributed to profits with Dowsen Piling almost trebling profits to near £300,000 while Cawthron made about £100,000 and George Sands turned round into a small profit.

Mr Brooks confirmed that WGI was

Strong institutional buying

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 16. Dealings End, June 27. S. Contango Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 7.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Legal Appointments

Unfair Competition

Distillers Company Limited requires another lawyer at its London Headquarters to join a small team which protects the Group's whole range of brands and products against unfair competition in many varied and intriguing forms. The Group's brands are sold all over the world and the challenge lies in dealing with blends under many contrasting legal systems.

Applicants, graduates in their middle twenties, should have at least two years' post-qualifying experience at the Bar or as a solicitor, preferably in the field of litigation.

For a period learning the ropes, the successful applicant will work without supervision advising Group companies on all types of problems coming within the Department's sphere. Some foreign travel will be involved and linguistic ability may be useful.

Salary will depend on age and experience but will be competitive.

Please write, with full details, to:

W. J. F. Bryce,
The Distillers Company Limited,
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For full particulars of qualifications and naming two referees, Thomas Law, Clerk to the Magistrates' Court, 29th June, 1980. Shortlisted candidates will be interviewed at Eastleigh on Friday, 25th July, 1980.

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